

## GENERAL NOTES ON MOROCCAN 1949 TRADE STATISTICS

Page 26 shows that the largest single item of import, 14 percent of the total, is 14,600,000 francs (\$42,000,000) spent for 202,000 metric tons of "manufactured food products" including cigars and wine, caviar, canned goose liver, and so forth. The average price was 730 francs a kilogram or 95 cents a pound, arrival value, for 44,000,000 pounds of these luxuries. The probable average retail value, after duties and profits, is \$2 a pound. All of these products have world-market values in dollars.

On page 29 a typical explanation is found: "Wines totaled 17,637,000 liters and included 7,015,000 from Spain. In 1948 they totaled 13,156,200 with none from Spain." (A trade agreement published January 1, 1950, permits Morocco to send hides to Spain which are prohibited for shipment to the United States.)

The second largest item is textiles (11,800,000 francs, \$32,700,000).

These two items alone exceed Morocco's total 1938 imports by 20 percent in spite of vastly increased local production.

Page 25 shows that imports of consumer goods amounted to 51,000,000 francs (\$146,000,000), or 50 percent of the total imports.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have printed and lie on the table. I call it to the special attention of the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who has offered an amendment to the bill. My amendment is as follows:

On page 3, beginning with line 5, strike out through line 16 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(m) (1) It is the sense of Congress that no participating country shall maintain or impose any import or export, currency, tax, license, quota, or other similar business restrictions which discriminated against products of the United States or its citizens or any corporation, partnership, or other association substantially beneficially owned by citizens of the United States, engaged or desiring to engage in the importation into or exportation from such country of any commodity, which restrictions are not reasonably required to meet balance-of-payment conditions or requirements of national security: *Provided*, That international agreements (to which the United States and such country are parties) which permit or prohibit any such restriction, shall remain in full force and effect unless expressly modified as required by law.

"(2) The Secretary of State and the Administrator, acting jointly, are authorized and directed to obtain compliance with the intent expressed in paragraph (1) of this subsection, and the Administrator shall not agree to the expenditure of any of the local currencies required to be deposited in local currency accounts by section 115 (b) (6) of this act, by any such country which fails to comply with such intent."

Mr. President, I am quite satisfied that the amendment which I have submitted will, if adopted, help the distinguished senior Senator from Texas to accomplish the purposes of his amendment. A year ago, when the ECA authorization came up for consideration, I took considerable interest in the matter of the influx of petroleum into the United States, where it now is being sold competitively with that of the oil producers of the United States, and especially of Texas, and also in the problems presented because of the existence of the sterling bloc. Because of the sterling-bloc situ-

ation it is impossible now for American investors to sell in the sterling-bloc countries by reason of license requirements and restrictions. I feel that such restrictions should be eliminated and that American businessmen should have an opportunity equally with producers in those areas, to sell to sterling-bloc countries.

Mr. President, while I am satisfied that the distinguished senior Senator from Texas now realizes that what was prophesied a year ago has come true, yet I do not feel that simply calling to the attention of the Administrator that it is the sense of Congress that he do thus and so will help the situation. I hope the distinguished Senator from Texas will accept the proviso contained in my amendment, so that the Administrator will have something to back him up when he requests countries of the sterling bloc area to permit the oil producers of our country to sell oil to the sterling-bloc countries on the same basis and terms as their own producers are permitted to sell, especially since they have developed their oil fields, at least in part, with American money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

## RECESS

Mr. WHERRY. As the minority leader, and as the acting majority leader, I have the honor once again to move that the Senate recess until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 5, 1950, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 4 (legislative day of March 29), 1950:

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Stanley Woodward, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada, vice Laurence A. Steinhardt, deceased.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. L. C. Sparks, Jr., St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran Church, Silver Spring, Md., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who hast ever been gracious to our Nation, accept this day our thanksgiving unto Thee.

We make our earnest prayer that we may be worthy of Thy love and protection. Make us equal to our high trusts; reverent in the use of freedom; just in the exercise of power; generous in the protection of weakness.

In these days of crisis give us the calmness thoroughly to think through the issues, that we may arrive at sound policies and safe actions.

May wisdom and knowledge be the stability of our times, and our deepest trust in Thee.

Through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the special Senate committee in connection with the investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 202, Eighty-first Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1069. An act to amend section 3552 of the Revised Statutes relating to the covering into the Treasury of all moneys arising from charges and deductions.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 50-21.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 149]

Abbott	Hollifield	Pfeiffer,
Barrett, Pa.	Jacobs	William L.
Battle	Jenkins	Poulson
Bennett, Mich.	Kee	Powell
Bishop	Keefe	Priest
Blatnik	Kennedy	Quinn
Bolton, Ohio	King	Redden
Boykin	Klein	Regan
Byrne, N. Y.	Kunkel	Rhodes
Carlyle	LeFevre	Rogers, Fla.
Cavalcante	Linehan	Scott, Hardie
Chatham	Lodge	Simpson, Pa.
Chilperfield	McGuire	Smathers
Chudoff	Macy	Smith, Ohio
Cox	Madden	Smith, Wis.
Crook	Marshall	Stigler
Crosser	Marrow	Taylor
Davies, N. Y.	Miles	Underwood
Dawson	Miller, Calif.	Vorys
Deane	Miller, Nebr.	Vursell
DeGraffenried	Morgan	Wadsworth
Douglas	Moulder	Walsh
Durham	Nixon	Wheeler
Elliott	Noland	Whitaker
Gilmer	Norton	White, Calif.
Granahan	O'Brien, Mich.	White, Idaho
Granger	Pace	Wickersham
Grant	Pfeiffer,	Wilson, Tex.
Harden	Joseph L.	Woodruff

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 344 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## COMMITTEE OF ESCORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort our distinguished guest to the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

## RECEPTION OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

During the recess the following proceedings occurred:

At 1 o'clock p. m. the Doorkeeper announced His Excellency Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan.

His Excellency, Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, escorted by the committee of Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Speaker's right. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it is my great pleasure, speaking for you, to welcome our distinguished guest to this Chamber, an illustrious citizen in his own country and of the world, the head of a government made up of a great and proud people, an important democracy toward which we feel friendly, and we believe its people feel friendly toward us. We trust that throughout the years this good feeling, this friendship, and this cooperation may abide.

It is my high privilege and my great pleasure to present to you the Prime Minister of Pakistan. [Applause, the Members rising.]

## ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

His Excellency the PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN. Mr. Speaker, honorable Members of the House of Representatives, in welcoming me within these walls and giving me an opportunity of addressing this august assembly, you have bestowed upon me high prerogative and honor for which I am deeply grateful to you.

This is my first visit to your great land, but I have long been an admirer of the vigor of your enterprise, your indefatigable spirit of inquiry, your optimism, your high respect for individual effort, your belief in equal opportunities for all, your reverence for the sanctity of the home, the frankness of your speech and manner and the liveliness of your language. [Applause.] Above all I have admired your jealous and uncompromising regard for the supremacy of the people's will, your firm belief that civil liberty gives man the greatest scope for his faculties and your faith that "Morality is the best security of law and the surest pledge of freedom." [Applause.] In seeing America, I hope to see more than America. I hope to see the men and women whose enterprise and vitality have made your coun-

try great and the faith that sustains them in their efforts.

I thank you for your welcome and value it the more, because the people whom I have the honor and privilege to represent, although the inheritors of ancient faiths and cultures, are, as a nation among sovereign nations, young; and on the threshold of new experiences, both exciting and grave.

In the geography of the world, Pakistan's name is not yet 3 years old. What led to the emergence of this new state on the map of Asia is perhaps not universally known. Nor do I expect it yet to be common knowledge what urges stir and inspire us in the task that we know lies ahead of us.

Pakistan was founded by the indomitable will of a hundred million Muslims who felt that they were a nation too numerous and too distinct to be relegated forever to the unalterable position of a political minority—specially when, in the vast subcontinent which was their homeland, there was enough room for two great nations—the Hindus and the Muslims—to enjoy peace and full sovereignty in their respective dominions. They believed that thus alone would the vast multitude of the followers of Islam be uninhibited in the development of their culture and free to follow their own way of life. Pakistan was founded so that millions of Muslims should be enabled to live according to their opinions and to worship God in freedom. That selfsame freedom which they sought for themselves, they conceded to others—with the determination to live as peaceful neighbors when to live as more than neighbors seemed to be more than hazardous. Like some of the earlier founders of your great country, these Muslims, though not pilgrims, nevertheless embarked upon an undertaking, which, in aim and achievement, represented the triumph of an idea. That idea was the idea of liberty which has had its ardent followers in all climates and all countries. When our time came, its call summoned us too, and we could not hold back. The partition of our subcontinent into two independent sovereign states did not, nor was it expected to, eliminate or efface minorities. But it brought magnitudes within focusable limits and saved the political architecture of the new Asia from a strain which might well have proved excessive and dangerous.

But this, we realize, is only the beginning of a new life. The achievement of freedom is not an instantaneous event; it is a process. The seed is planted, but before the tree can take root and grow and spread it has to be nurtured untiringly by innumerable hands. Our constitution is yet on the anvil and elected representatives of the people are engaged in making it a true mirror of our live beliefs and our sincere aspirations. To frame a genuine constitution, a people need to scrutinize their own mind and soul very closely. Time-honored maxims and hallowed principles embodied in a constitution are of little validity, unless a nation feels that it possesses the spiritual strength to live up to them, unless they echo the voice

that is heard unflinching in the innermost recesses of its soul. We have earnestly searched our hearts, and though much yet remains to be done, the main features of our constitution to which we can put our seal with a conscience free of all restraints, doubts or qualms, are to us unequivocally clear.

We have pledged ourselves a federation with autonomous units, wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental human rights, equality of status and opportunity, and before law, social, economic, and political justice, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, and association. [Applause.]

We have pledged that the Muslims in our state shall be enabled to order their lives in accordance with their faith; but not forgetful of that perpetual fear of the majority from which Pakistan has delivered millions of Muslims and in humble thanksgiving to God for this deliverance, we have solemnly pledged that our minorities shall enjoy full rights of citizenship and shall freely profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures and that their legitimate interests and the interests of the backward and depressed classes shall be adequately safeguarded. [Applause.]

We have pledged that the state shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people. In this we have kept steadily before us the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice as enunciated by Islam. There is no room here for theocracy, for Islam stands for freedom of conscience, condemns coercion, has no priesthood and abhors the caste system. It believes in the equality of all men and in the right of each individual to enjoy the fruit of his or her effort, enterprise, capacity, and skill, provided these be honestly employed. It firmly believes in the right of private ownership, although it frowns on large accumulations of unearned wealth and is greatly concerned over menacing inequalities.

These are articles of faith with us and by them we are irrevocably bound. They are our way of life; and no threat or persuasion, no material peril or ideological allurements can deflect us from the path we have chosen. In proclaiming the objectives of our constitution, we have called on Almighty God, to whom alone sovereignty over the entire universe belongs, to bear witness to our resolve and to guide our footsteps "so that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place among the nations of the world and make their full contribution toward international peace and progress and happiness of mankind." [Applause.]

In our short life as a free nation, we have learnt not a little about the world and the times we live in and about ourselves. We have learnt that freedom, whether of the individual or of countries, is not everywhere and at all times safe and that the integrity of our own homeland which is dearer to us than our lives will demand of us unceasing vigilance. Our people are deeply distressed at the thought that world-wide destruction might overtake not only the fuller



life to which they aspire but the entire human civilization with all its magnificent achievements and illimitable opportunities for good. For youthful countries like ours, which are experiencing but the first pulsations of a free existence, this prospect is profoundly disturbing and not without a touch of irony. We sincerely hope that leaders of world opinion will pursue the path of understanding and will use their wisdom and power to dispel and not to enhance the fears of an apprehensive world. Though freedom has had many births, greed, aggression, and intolerance continue, alas, to rear their ugly heads. This is the century of great awakenings in all parts of the globe; and it depends entirely on the leaders of the world whether mankind will awaken to the horrors of darkness or to a glorious dawn.

We have learnt much about ourselves too. Our state began under a number of handicaps, both natural and man-made, and almost before we had time to unfurl the flag to which we now bear allegiance, millions of refugees, the largest number in world history, crossed our borders and sought shelter within our territories. This put us to a test which might have proved disastrous; instead of which our calamities strengthened the determination of our nation, and the hard work demanded of us fortified our faith. If the test was to come, we are glad that it came early and when we least expected it. For it gave us the measure of our moral and spiritual resources and even in our immature years filled us with courage for the future that has yet to unfold itself. The task that lies before us is truly immense and we are fully aware of it. We are aware that "liberty does not descend upon a people, a people must raise themselves to it." We are aware that recent centuries of progress and advancement in the world have bypassed us, leaving our resources untapped, our capacities unused and our genius inactive. In all humility but with great faith in our destiny, we the people of Pakistan are resolved to make up for lost centuries within the shortest possible time so that we should never be a source of disquiet to our friends or a temptation to the avaricious. Peace is essential for progress but progress is no less essential for peace. As peace and war today are indivisible, so is progress, and in its name we offer our good will to all nations great and small and earnestly ask for theirs. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m., His Excellency, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 392) requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating May 30, Memorial Day, as a day for Nation-wide prayer for peace. I have cleared this through the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader, and am calling it up at the direction of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was reported unanimously by the Committee on the Judiciary. An identical resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 138, has passed the Senate and has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I am directed to ask unanimous consent that the House consider Senate Joint Resolution 138 in lieu of the House joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each May 30, Memorial Day, by praying, each in accordance with his religious faith, for permanent peace; designating a period during such day in which all the people of the United States may unite in prayer for a permanent peace; calling upon all the people of the United States to unite in prayer at such time; and calling upon the newspapers, radio stations, and all other mediums of information to join in observing such day and period of prayer.*

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 392) was laid on the table.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, this joint resolution which we have just passed unanimously, was inspired by editorials written by Editor Carl M. Saunders, of the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot, one of the leading daily newspapers of our State. At Mr. Saunders' suggestion, resolutions were presented to and enacted by the Congress in 1948 and again in 1949 calling upon

the President to proclaim a period of Memorial Day for prayers for peace. The only difference between these resolutions referred to and the pending resolution is that this resolution makes the law permanent; therefore, hereafter this Presidential proclamation for prayer for peace will follow each year without the necessity of further action by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, one of the honors most coveted by the newspaper fraternity is the annual award of the Pulitzer prize and, when Carl M. Saunders, editor of the Jackson Citizen Patriot, was given this award the other day, we from Michigan were much pleased and feel greatly honored. Mr. Saunders' editorials are outstanding. They are concise, written in plain English, not too long, and are always readable and worth while. A news story appearing in the Citizen Patriot on April 30, 1950, quotes a part of the Pulitzer prize-winning editorial, and reads as follows:

#### THIS IS EDITORIAL WHICH WON PRIZE

Here is the editorial, entitled "First Things First," for which the Pulitzer prize was awarded to Editor Carl M. Saunders, of the Citizen Patriot:

"A year ago the Citizen Patriot proposed that a period during Memorial Day be set aside to pray for peace.

"Our suggestion was approved by the Congress of the United States in the form of a resolution sponsored by Senator HOMER FERGUSON and Representative EARL C. MICHENER. The resolution called upon President Truman to proclaim a period of Memorial Day for prayers for peace.

"The White House issued the proclamation. From Arlington Cemetery the Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army delivered the prayer for peace, the phrasing of which we proposed.

"America, commemorating the memories of the men who have fallen on far-scattered battlefields that this Nation and its way of life might endure, prayed that further sacrifices of war be avoided.

"What's more logical than that Memorial Day be marked by such a prayer for peace?

"We recite these circumstances only for the purpose of urging that again this year the President proclaim a period of Memorial Day as the proper occasion for Nation-wide supplication for peace.

"Last year the original suggestion was made only 2 weeks before Memorial Day. This year we make the suggestion early enough to permit normal, routine procedure in Congress and again we remind our readers that this is inspired only with realization that armaments and men alone cannot mold the shape of things to come in this world. First things should come first, and a nation which believes in God should not depend upon the materialism of earth to save it from the great tragedy of war.

"We repeat in part the editorial of last May:

"The United States is generally classified as a Christian nation.

"If it means anything at all, it means that the vast majority of our people accept the basic tenets of Christian faith. Beyond that there is a large minority of Americans who worship in the Hebrew faith. Both Christian and Hebrew believe in God as the Maker of heaven and earth.

"Yet as a Nation we seem utterly unaware of God or His place in the making of history."

"As individuals many Americans worship. Many pray to God daily or more often.

"Why then should not America pray as a Nation in the time when as a Nation we are in dire need of help and guidance?"

"We do have one day in the year supposedly dedicated to thanksgiving, when we as a people are expected to offer thanks to the Supreme Being for the blessings showered upon us.

"But we have no day or hour or minute when as a people we turn to prayer.

"If we are a Christian nation, isn't a national moment of prayer a logical, natural course?"

"Differences in creed or systems of worship or dogma need not enter into this discussion if as a people we believe that there is a God who shapes the course of our lives.

"It should be possible for Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and others to join in a common appeal to a common God.

"The world is troubled today. America is deeply troubled. The threat of war hangs over all of us. Yet we want peace. We are not a warlike people. We cherish the lives of these young people who become sacrifices in war. We are ready to be tolerant of all nations which do not menace us regardless of divergent ideologies.

"So far as this newspaper is concerned, it believes that the preparation for defense of our country is wise and is not in contravention of basic religious beliefs. We appreciate, of course, that some good people disagree with us. They do not believe a fire department is needed to protect us from war's flames even though conflagration threatens.

"But first things should come first.

"And the first defense against disaster should be prayer. The first appeal for peace should be to the omnipotent Master of the universe."

Mr. Speaker, to me it is significant that these experts, who had the responsibility of selecting the best editorial written in 1949 and appearing in any newspaper in the United States, should select an editorial having to do with prayer. Ours is a Christian nation. We believe in the efficacy of prayer. I am sure we all join in congratulating Mr. Saunders on this merited honor that has come to him. It is hoped our people will join in the spirit of this resolution, and that the day will soon come when war will be no more.

#### BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HON. WILL M. WHITTINGTON, OF MISSISSIPPI

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, it has been the custom whenever an outstanding Member of the House who is greatly esteemed by his colleagues, and one who has rendered distinguished service to the Congress and to his country has a birthday—the happy occasion is brought to the attention of his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, in this instance, while the occasion is one of felicitations, and an opportunity for us to express our sentiments and acknowledge our respect, admiration, and thanks to one who has rendered such distinguished and unflinching service and devotion to his work and to his country; there is also a pang of regret and sorrow combined in our feelings, for we learn that our distinguished colleague has announced that at the end of this session he will retire from the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I have therefore asked for this time to call to the attention of the House, and to express to our col-

league, the Honorable WILL M. WHITTINGTON, of Mississippi, our sincere wishes for a happy birthday, on this his seventy-second anniversary, and to wish him future health, success, contentment, and a full measure of happiness, all of which he has so well earned, and to which he is so deserving.

Mr. Speaker, I am not able to properly express myself; however, I do not know of a finer tribute which could be given to anyone than that given to Mr. WHITTINGTON by a resolution, adopted by a standing vote, adopted by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, in annual convention assembled in Washington, D. C., on March 25, 1950, and which I shall read at this point:

#### RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS OF HON. WILL M. WHITTINGTON

Since the Government of the United States has recognized its obligation and responsibility in regard to the development and utilization of our water resources, and over a period of nearly 30 years in the Congress of the United States there is one man who, at great personal and financial sacrifice, over and above all others has made the greatest contribution in the study, initiation, securing authorizations, appropriations, and completion of the great programs and projects of navigation, flood control, power development, irrigation, and water resource development.

During the long period of years as member and chairman of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives, and later upon the reorganization of House committees, as chairman of the Public Works Committee of the House, his unlimited energy, outstanding ability, sound judgment, administration, and guidance has made possible great public works which will endure to the benefit and protection of our country and people, and which will be living and lasting monuments to their author and champion.

In our organization his service covers State vice president for the State of Mississippi, national director, and senior national vice president.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress regrets profoundly the announcement of the decision of Hon. WILL M. WHITTINGTON, of Mississippi, to retire as a Member of the Congress of the United States, for especially at this time the country can ill afford to lose in the Congress the presence and influence of such a statesman and patriotic American of the stature of our friend and coworker.

Our gratitude goes to Mr. WHITTINGTON in his unselfish contribution to the cause to which he was devoted, and we extend our sincere wishes for his health and happiness, and notwithstanding the above, we express the sincere hope that it may yet be possible for him to reconsider his decision to retire.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Mississippi delegation, and the people of Mississippi generally, I wish to join in the sentiments expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana with reference to my honorable colleague, Hon. WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON. Alexander Pope said that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Few men have had more experience—more controversial experience—I will say, in this House than I have. But I have learned the value of common honesty as the greatest attribute a Member of Con-

gress can possess. My distinguished colleague, WILL WHITTINGTON, possesses that virtue to the fullest extent. Not only that, but he has two other great qualifications—ability and moral courage, the courage of his convictions.

He has rendered great service to the people of this country. The people of Mississippi will all join in honoring him for the great services he has rendered to his State and his country.

May he spend the evening of his career in quiet and ideal peace, conscious of a well-spent life and confident of its everlasting good, is my earnest prayer.

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is not easy on occasions like this to talk. But on an occasion like this, a special occasion, I cannot remain silent. I have known our colleague from Mississippi intimately during all the years of his service in the House of Representatives. It has been my privilege to appear before his committee when he was chairman. There might, in my experience of many long years, have been as good chairmen of committees but there never has been a better chairman of a committee than WILL WHITTINGTON. When he brings a bill to the floor of the House he knows all about it and the reasons therefor. He is one of the most capable, one of the most efficient, and one of the most industrious Members of the House I have ever known. He is in the top bracket of effective and able Members of the House of Representatives with whom I have served.

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to follow our eminent Speaker and to join with him, as a fellow Member and as majority leader, in his eloquent remarks about our dear friend WILL WHITTINGTON. Yesterday I spoke about our distinguished friend and told of the high regard I have for him. Therefore, I will not speak further today, but I do want at this moment to join with my colleagues in extending our congratulations to him and expressing to him the deep esteem and strong feeling of friendship we have for him.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, a little more than 5 years ago I came to this body and immediately became acquainted with Chairman WILL WHITTINGTON. During the ensuing months I came to admire and respect him greatly. It became my good fortune in July 1947 to be placed upon the Committee on Public Works, where Mr. WHITTINGTON was then the ranking Democrat. Succeeding to the chairmanship when the Democrats took control as a result of the 1948 election, I have continued to serve with and under WILL WHITTINGTON as a member of the Committee on Public Works to the present time. I can say to you that I know of no man of my acquaintance, outside of my own family, for whom I hold a higher regard, greater respect, or more enduring appreciation than WILL WHITTINGTON. He has a wealth of knowledge,



a boundless energy, an infinite capacity that far transcends that of the average Member of this Congress.

I regret exceedingly, Mr. Speaker, that we of this House, that the people of this Nation, and his State and district will no longer have the benefit of his services at the end of this session.

I congratulate you, Mr. WHITTINGTON, upon your many years of faithful service, and I wish you many more years of equal enjoyment in life.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. As one who served on the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] for 10 years, I want to pay tribute to his honesty, integrity, and ability.

I have seen various chiefs in the Corps of Engineers come before the committee, and I have seen various other engineers come before the committee and discuss flood-control problems all over the Nation, but the information possessed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] was not surpassed by anyone. The knowledge which he had of flood-control problems all over the Nation was astounding. You could not mention a creek or a river anywhere in the Nation but what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] could tell you a great deal about it, what had been done, and what was proposed to be done. His knowledge was astounding to all of us. I consider him today the greatest living authority on the subject of flood control in general.

I am happy to pay tribute to him. We in Louisiana have appreciated throughout the years the work which the gentleman from Mississippi, WILL WHITTINGTON, has done for flood control. We regret to see him leave this House. Our good wishes go with him.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, as the junior member of the Mississippi delegation in Congress, I may say that I started to school the year that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] began his long and productive career in the House of Representatives. Throughout my years in school, and since, I have learned to associate the name of WILL WHITTINGTON with public service and statesmanship.

I join the Mississippi delegation and my other colleagues in the House in extending my congratulations to Mr. WILL WHITTINGTON on this birthday occasion, and to wish him and his charming wife many more such happy occasions.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is nice to serve on a committee whose chairman is thoroughly familiar with every piece of legislation and all of the subject matter back of every piece of legislation that comes before that committee. It is nice to serve on a committee with a chairman who is courteous and kind to every witness, and yet, at

the same time, compels those witnesses to hew to the line and not waste the time of committee members. It is nice to serve on a committee whose chairman is courteous and gracious and fair to each and every member of his own committee. It is nice, Mr. Speaker, to serve under a chairman who is equally fair and considerate of the members of his own committee at all times, whether in committee or on the floor of the House.

All of those qualities, as well as many others, are possessed by our chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Mr. WILL WHITTINGTON. I personally have considered it a great honor to serve on the Public Works Committee under Mr. WHITTINGTON's leadership. I regret exceedingly that he has decided not to remain with us. Mississippi's gain will be America's loss.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress 10 years ago I was fortunate enough to be assigned to the Committee on Flood Control. The chairman of that committee at that time was the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. I was a youngster then. I learned a great deal about the conduct of committees in the House of Representatives. I do not know of a chairman who has served in this body presiding over a committee who has done as effective a job as has the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. One thing of which you could always be sure was that if you had a meritorious case to present to his committee, you would always get justice from the gentleman from Mississippi, for he is possessed of judicial temperament, and a basic sense of fairness that would insure to each and every Member of this body his day in court, so to speak. I have always counted it a great pleasure and a great experience, a great lesson in fairness also, to have been a member of the committee presided over by our distinguished friend from Mississippi; and I want to join my colleagues in wishing him, his wife, and his family much happiness in the years to come.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago the Triple Cities area of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott were the victims of the ravages of the Susquehanna River in one of the most disastrous floods in history. Thousands of workers were left homeless, factories were washed out, and our section suffered irreversibly as a result of that terrible flood. We had one friend at the time on the Committee on Flood Control, its chairman, Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman from Mississippi personally visited our district and was responsible more than any other one man for bringing about the passage of the appropriation which erected flood walls in Binghamton. Today, 15 years later, we are beset with the same challenge farther down the Susquehanna.

Five years ago the gentleman from Mississippi enabled a start to be made on the flood-control project which we are still anxious to see completed. In

spite of the personal opposition on the home front, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Hall amendment, accepted by Chairman WHITTINGTON and the Congress, was and still is the only successful legislative action taken by either House to forward and construct our Endicott-Vestal-Johnson City floodwalls. Oh, we have the powers that be who like to gloss over this but it is true, nevertheless. It has been Mr. WHITTINGTON's friendship in each case, in each request that I have made, and others interested in it, that has brought about a friendly attitude on the part of the House for this project. Although we did not get what we wanted yesterday, it was not Mr. WHITTINGTON's fault. I know a few who helped block this and they got encouragement from right back home from a handful who have worked day and night against our people out of personal spite toward me.

I wish to rise on this occasion and pay tribute to the man whom I consider to be one of the foremost and most constructive chairmen this committee has ever had. He will be missed by the country; he will be missed by our section, and will be missed by the Congress.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, as a minority member of the Committee on Public Works, I, too, wish to add my words to the commendation that has been given to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Mississippi. I deem it one of the great pleasures I have had in the Congress to serve on this committee under the very fine chairmanship of the gentleman from Mississippi. I can certainly testify, as has already been said, that no one has been more diligent in the work he has had to perform than has he. The remarkable career he has had here in the House is due to his great energy, his great understanding, and his great sense of fairness. I think every Member of the House on both sides joins with me in that statement with reference to our distinguished chairman.

Mr. LARCADE. I thank the gentleman. I now yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, as a Mississippian and a colleague of my distinguished friend, I feel some humility here in addressing my colleagues on this occasion, because as a Mississippian this is a tribute, in my opinion, to a great Mississippian and, therefore, a tribute to the State of Mississippi. Of course, we in Mississippi regret seeing our distinguished colleague retiring from the Halls of this Congress where he has served so long and so ably. Whether you always agree with him or not, the meticulousness of his mind, the depth of his energy and the boundless nature of his industry have always been most admirable as you find it in this distinguished man.

WILL WHITTINGTON, in addition to being a great Mississippian, is a distinguished Member of this Congress. His career reflects the possibilities of what America means. A man, who was born not of great wealth but of an average southern family, by his own industry and

by his own effort achieved not great wealth but a substantial amount of this world's goods, so that his family, his devoted wife and children, should anything happen to him, would not have to worry about their economic lot. Under the private-enterprise system, which has made America the envy of the civilized world, this man has been able by his own efforts to rise to a position of prominence and substantial stability.

WILL WHITTINGTON has been desirous of retiring from the Congress for a number of years. Members of his family have wanted him to retire. Two years ago he announced that he was going to retire, but the people of his congressional district, with the faith that they had in him, persuaded him to reconsider and the three distinguished men down there who had announced they would be candidates to succeed him withdrew and gave him that honor again without opposition, a great tribute to a great Mississippian. He could stay in Congress from that district, and I know whereof I speak, as long as he desires; but he feels, with justification, that after 26 years of faithful service to his people and his country he is entitled to retire.

I am sure that when he goes out of the Halls of this Congress he will carry with him the respect and devotion of his colleagues who have served with him throughout these years. We appreciate this great honor that you have paid our colleague here on this occasion.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Member of the House, it has been a great pleasure and a great education for me to serve under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. There are few people who could handle the complex and multitudinous problems before the Committee on Public Works as effectively and as intelligently as he.

This is Mr. WHITTINGTON's seventy-second birthday. I regret that he will not be a candidate so that we could join in future celebrations in his honor. The House will lose an invaluable Member and the Nation a great statesman with his retirement. We all wish him the very best in health and happiness in the years ahead.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, it has always seemed to me that the House of Representatives with its 435 Members in many, many ways, is just about like other organizations of comparable membership existing in our land. In such organizations, whenever we have a colleague or an associate who is honest and able and helpful and sincere and courageous, whom we respect and admire, it is always with deep regret that we have him retire from our membership. I am sure that all of us who have been privileged to serve here with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] experience that regret in his decision to retire from this body. Certainly we shall all miss his wise counsel, his able leadership as chairman of the great committee

on which he has served, and his general interest in not only the problems of the Nation but the problems of all of us as we have had occasion from time to time to take them to him.

But certainly, sir, to my colleague from Mississippi may I say that you have well earned this retirement. I hope you will have many pleasures in the years that are yet before you, that you get to do some of the things that possibly you have not been able to do because of your very arduous service here in the House of Representatives, but above and beyond all that, I trust that from time to time your path will again lead you to the city of Washington, where we can again greet you and grasp your hand.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to let this occasion pass without paying tribute to our splendid friend and colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. WILL WHITTINGTON. Like most matters coming to the Congress, flood control does not apply the same and therefore is not always taken the same way in all areas, and there have been times when the people in my area and myself have differed with some of the programs that have become effective in my area as a result of legislation passed before I came here. On an occasion like this we come to realize, more than ever, that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], has rendered long and splendid public service. He is a splendid American and a credit to the Nation. While this occasion comes up today on his birthday, and at a time when we are considering flood control, we cannot help but think that his services have been much broader and much wider than his service on his committee, because there is mighty little that goes on in this Congress that many people know more about or are more fully informed on than the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. WILL WHITTINGTON. Mr. WHITTINGTON has made the statement that he wishes to retire while he is active and able to carry on his personal affairs back home, where the people have been so good to him, at a time when he can thoroughly appreciate and enjoy them. Certainly he is quitting at a time when he is most active and influential. I hope he will have many, many years to come to do those things he has wished for many years to do. In his zeal and effort to serve his people and the people of the country he has stayed here. We hate to see him go. Frankly, many of us tried to talk him out of it, but we could not argue with his viewpoint, and that is, that he is entitled to at least the years ahead to do as he wishes and not give the same attention to public affairs that he has through the years he has been here.

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress in 1943 my colleague from New Mexico, the then Congressman CLINTON P. ANDERSON, now Senator ANDERSON, pointing out the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] to me the first day in the House,

said, "There is a man you can follow with full confidence. You want to get acquainted with him."

Through my years of service here I have found that everything CLINT ANDERSON said about the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is absolutely true. My life has been made richer by my good fortune in being acquainted with him and by my having had the opportunity of observing him in action here in Congress. Always the perfect gentleman under any and all circumstances, he has been an inspiration to the rest of us.

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my word to what has been said about our distinguished chairman the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. It has been my privilege to serve with him many years and serve under him as my chairman.

I do not know whether it has already been said, but the Committee on Public Works intends to honor him tonight by giving a dinner at one of the hotels here in Washington, and at that time to express our esteem for him personally and our appreciation for the splendid service he has rendered the Nation.

It has been said that of all the achievements a man can attain, success is the one that stands uppermost in the minds of his fellow men. Some people think success comes as a matter of luck or as a matter of birth or as a matter of circumstance. I am not of that opinion. Success usually comes as a matter of hard work. If there is any man in this body who typifies and is the symbol of hard work, it is the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

I do not know, of course, what his future plans and program may be. I do know that he has achieved success in three different fields: Success as a legislator in public life, success as a planter, and success in a material way. We are proud of him because of that success. He has made his contribution to his country, to his State, and to his district. When he leaves us we will lose one of the ablest men of the House of Representatives. We wish him well wherever he goes and whatever he does.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, one of the first lessons we learn when we come to the House is that no man is indispensable. Great men have served in this House and have affected profoundly the history not only of our own Nation but of the world, and then have passed across the stage and disappeared in the obscurity of time, leaving no notable mark behind them, and have been completely forgotten.

But there are a chosen few who are exceptions to that rule, men who have rendered such outstanding and distinguished service in the House of Representatives that they have left an imprint on the pages of history and in the record of the House which will never be



erased. One of those is our colleague from Mississippi, WILL WHITTINGTON.

I have often thought, Mr. Speaker, there should be an amendment to the Constitution under which no Member who has rendered valuable service here who seeks to retire voluntarily should be allowed to retire without a vote of approval by the House. If that were the law now and if a vote were taken today on the retirement of the gentleman from Mississippi he would find himself in a hopeless minority and his colleagues would vote unanimously to retain him here in the House where his work has been so fruitful throughout his long and distinguished career and where he is so needed in the years to come. It is possible, Mr. Speaker, that one reason such an amendment to the Constitution has not been adopted is that some of the rest of us here perhaps might be asked to retire before we were ready to go. But the gentleman from Mississippi has left such indelible footprints on the sands of time in his service to his constituency, to the Congress, and to his country that he can look back, and we can look back, to his tenure here and to his lovable personality with affection, pride, and gratification through all the years to come.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point on the life and services of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to have this opportunity to pay my respects to one of the finest men I have ever met and who is a great glory to the House of Representatives—WILL WHITTINGTON. It has been my privilege to serve on the Rivers and Harbors Committee and later the Committee on Public Works since I have been a Member of Congress, and I have had the great experience of being associated with Mr. WHITTINGTON when he was chairman of that committee.

His outstanding clarity of thought, his fair-mindedness in approaching any subject under discussion, his dignified firmness in handling witnesses appearing before the committee, and his keen darts of wit which were always without barbs, not only endeared him to those who were associated with him but also marked him as a leader of extraordinary ability.

His decision not to run again for membership in the House is indeed a great loss, not alone to the House itself but more particularly to the committee to which he has given such great service, and I know that the memory of his association will linger long.

But this note of sadness at his leaving his work in the Congress of the United States must be tempered at this time with our joy in knowing that on this, his seventy-second birthday, he enjoys such robust health. WILL WHITTINGTON can never grow old with his active mind and his young outlook on the great problems which face us, and I extend to him

my wishes for many happy returns of this great day. May the friendships which he has formed here lighten his path the rest of the days of his life, and may he realize that those friendships are enduring.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues to pay tribute to one of the finest men ever to serve in the Congress.

Congressman WILL WHITTINGTON was elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress. He has served the people of his district and the Nation for 26 years. It has been my privilege to serve under his leadership as a member of the Public Works Committee, and I know firsthand of the valuable contribution that he has made, not only to the State of Mississippi but to the good and welfare of our Nation as a whole.

It will be a distinct loss, not only to the people of his district but to the Congress of the United States and the Nation, to have a man of his ability, honesty, courage, and leadership leave us. Especially today does this country need men of his caliber than ever before in its history.

I would like to also congratulate him on this, his birthday, and wish for him and Mrs. Whittington good health and happiness for many years to come.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I join with other Members of this body in congratulating our distinguished colleague, Hon. WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON, on the occasion of his seventy-second birthday and in paying tribute to him as one of the ablest, most honest, and courageous men who has been privileged to serve in this body. His voluntary retirement from Congress at the end of his present term of office is not only a great loss to his district and the State of Mississippi, but also to the entire Nation. Mr. WHITTINGTON enjoys the friendship, esteem, and respect of every Member of this House. He has not only been successful as a Member of the House of Representatives, but also outstanding and successful in the business field. He is not only a man of unusual ability, but one who has devoted his time and energy to the task at hand, finding no time to waste but ample time to counsel and advise with fellow Members, both young and old, on matters in which they were interested or needed help.

Again I wish to congratulate him and wish for him, his charming wife, and distinguished family many years of continued happy and prosperous living.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, all of us on the Public Works Committee are happy today to see such great numbers of our colleagues speaking in high praise of our distinguished chairman, Hon. WILL M. WHITTINGTON, of Mississippi. We feel that we know him just a bit better than many. However, it is a real delight now to recognize more fully than ever before that his good works have endeared him to our colleagues regardless of the section of the country from which they come and without regard to political party.

This is his birthday. Fortunate are we to be able to congratulate him in his presence and on the floor of the House

while he is in vigorous health, quick of mind, and can foresee many happy and useful years yet ahead.

With all due deference to all committee chairmen, and we have some mighty good ones, we think that the chairman of our committee is the greatest of them all. There is no more methodical, more thorough, nor more able man in the Congress of the United States. He seems to have abundant energy and a capacity to remember details. He knows the history of every river in the United States. He has an unlimited knowledge covering over-all flood problems and an uncanny way of remembering specific local requirements. When he conducts a hearing on any matter, be it rivers and harbors, flood control, public buildings and grounds, or roads, it is done faithfully, thoroughly, intelligently, and nothing ever seems to be left out of the record. Motivated always by the noblest impulses, with a big heart and a well-trained mind, he is courteous to members of the committee, to witnesses, to all associates, and certainly ever loyal to that which is right and that which is to the best interest of his country.

Mr. WHITTINGTON enjoys a beautiful home life. His two sons are very successful. His daughter is accomplished and well educated. His wife is one of the loveliest persons anyone has the privilege to know. Devoted as a husband, loved as a father, and a genuine friend, he has crowned his career with eminent success and distinction.

While we are happy to congratulate him on his birthday and to wish him many more years of happiness and usefulness, we are saddened at the thought that he is voluntarily resigning from the Congress at the conclusion of this session. It seems too bad that in these days when men good and true and well qualified are so much in demand that we should lose his valued services. But we cannot be selfish. He is entitled to seek some of the pleasure which hard work and attention to public duty has denied him.

It is with a feeling of genuine gladness and yet sincere sadness that we give him humble praise today and express regret that we shall not have him actively among us in the next Congress.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on this occasion I want to raise my voice along with the others who have paid tribute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON has rendered a great service to the entire Nation. His record in this body has been outstanding. He always possesses an abundance of information concerning the matters coming under his jurisdiction. He is a tireless worker and a man of high character.

It was my privilege to serve on a committee of which he was the chairman. He was always fair, courteous, and considerate. I think he is one of the outstanding committee chairmen of all time. As a presiding officer in this House he has few equals and no superiors. He is rated by all as a most able and effective Representative. He has brought great honor to his district, his State, and his Nation.

As he leaves this body, I want to extend to him my very best wishes for many years of happiness and contentment. He has earned his retirement.

Mr. DAVENPORT. I am happy to add my words of praise for our esteemed chairman of the Public Works Committee. As a freshman Member of the House and also a member of the Public Works Committee who has relied heavily upon the wise counsel and guidance of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], I regret exceedingly his intention to retire from this body.

Having attended many hundreds of meetings of all kinds in the business world; in labor-management conferences; in chamber of commerce and civic work, I can truthfully say that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is the most efficient chairman I have ever seen in operation. It has been a pleasure and an education to attend the meetings of the Public Works Committee conducted by the illustrious gentleman from Mississippi. Mr. WHITTINGTON, with his vast knowledge and experience, possesses the knack of getting right down to the essentials, the important facts pertaining to the issues which come before his committee. His streamlined, businesslike methods will be sorely missed.

I believe I speak for our senior Senator from Pennsylvania, FRANCIS MYERS, as well as for Representatives GUS KELLEY, HERMAN EBERHARTER, FRANK BUCHANAN, JAMES FULTON, and ROBERT CORBETT, in expressing our deep gratitude to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] whose great work in flood control has so richly benefited the people of Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. We in Pennsylvania say: "Thank you, Mr. WHITTINGTON and the fine hard-working members of your hard-working committee for the Conemaugh River Dam, the Tionesta Reservoir, the Crooked Creek Reservoir, the Mahoning Creek Reservoir, the east branch Clarion River Reservoir, the Youghiogheny River Reservoir.

Only the other day, this House passed the rivers and harbors bill which includes \$29,000,000 for navigation improvements along the Monongahela River in western Pennsylvania.

No man has better earned the gratitude of all Americans than the gentleman from Mississippi; no Member of this House has better deserved the affection we all have for him. We can ill afford to lose Members of his great attainments in the field of public works. The results of his great achievements will continue to bring benefits to the American people, to American economy for a long, long time to come. The example of his tireless efforts as chairman of the Public Works Committee is an inspiration to all of us to endeavor to become as worthy and as valuable public servants as the great Congressman from Mississippi, Mr. WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

HIS COLLEAGUES AND THE COUNTRY SO RICHLY ENTITLED HIM "A REAL STATESMAN"

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I, as one of the newer members of the House Committee on Public Works, wish to associate myself with my distinguished

colleagues who have just spoken in paying tribute to the able and forthright chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Daily, as I have sat upon that committee I have been amazed at the tremendous fund of information the gentleman from Mississippi possesses on all the river-and-harbor and flood-control projects of this great and growing Nation. It seems almost unbelievable that one man could ever have assembled such a mass of detailed data about all of these many and varied projects as has our chairman. I doubt if there is in all the country, in either the Congress or in the Corps of Army Engineers which has direction of these projects, anyone with so much knowledge about the river-and-harbor and flood-control projects of our country.

But even of deeper impression upon me has been our chairman's unfailing courtesy and kindness to every member of the committee and his unfailing fairness, frankness, sincerity and honesty.

I have observed that everyone, new member as well as veteran member, and Republican as well as Democrat, gets a full and fair hearing at his hands. The same impartiality and objectiveness marks his final decisions for he passes on all projects on their merits and their value to the national economy.

This is as it should be and, in my opinion, makes it fitting and appropriate that our chairman, Mr. WHITTINGTON, should come within that select group who properly can be called statesmen.

I felt deep regret when I learned that our colleague, Mr. WHITTINGTON, is not to seek reelection and is retiring at the end of this term from the Congress. His work here, however, will live on long after his departure from this Chamber, for his career and conduct here remains as an example and inspiration to all of us who may remain. All of us, I am sure, will ever seek to emulate the fine example he has set for us. I wish Mr. WHITTINGTON, as a colleague and a friend, the happy future in private life to which the great service he has rendered entitles him.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join at this time in the sincere expression of regard for the gentleman from Mississippi, the Honorable WILL WHITTINGTON.

Since our colleague first made known his determination to retire at the end of his present term of office, he has been the subject of numerous and heartfelt tributes from his friends.

What has been said has been tinged with regret. While it is pleasant to contemplate the richly deserved leisure which will come to Mr. WHITTINGTON, it is difficult to reconcile ourselves to his leaving the chairman's chair in the great Committee on Public Works.

Under his conscientious and effective leadership, this important agency of the House has come to be regarded as one of our most efficient committees. Mr. WHITTINGTON has presided with fairness and has been an uncompromising defender of the principle of adequate and intelligible public hearings.

All of us are familiar with the scrupulous attention to detail for which our

colleague is most notable. His day-by-day attention to the agenda of the committee has made it possible at all times to learn quickly the exact status of any matter under its consideration.

From time to time, I have had occasion to confer with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works with respect to problems affecting my State and district. On every occasion, I have found him ready to listen attentively, to give valued counsel and to assist in every way within his power. I know how much this can mean to a Member of the House who does not happen to be a member of his committee and who must, of necessity, fall behind in his information on proceedings of the Committee on Public Works.

I know it is the wish of every Member of this body that Mr. WHITTINGTON will enjoy many years of less strenuous and more pleasurable life, but that he will carry with him in retirement the realization of the high respect, admiration and friendship which his colleagues have been most happy to accord him.

He has given honored service to the people of Mississippi and the Nation.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5472) entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes."

#### AMENDING THE HATCH ACT

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1243) to amend the Hatch Act, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. DOC. NO. 2004)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1243) to amend the Hatch Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That section 9 of the Act entitled 'An Act to prevent pernicious political activities', approved August 2, 1939, is amended by striking out subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following subsections:

"(b) If in the case of any person violating the provisions of this section it is found by the United States Civil Service Commission that such violation warrants removal



he shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person. If the Commission finds by unanimous vote that the violation does not warrant removal, a lesser penalty shall be imposed by direction of the Commission: *Provided*, That in no case shall the penalty be less than thirty days suspension without pay: *Provided further*, That in the case of any person who has heretofore been removed from the service under the provisions of this section, the Commission shall upon request reopen and reconsider the record in such case. If it shall find by a unanimous vote that the acts committed were such as to warrant a penalty of less than removal it shall issue an order revoking the restriction against reemployment in the position from which removed, or in any other position for which he may be qualified.

"(c) At the end of each fiscal year the Commission shall report to the President for transmittal to the Congress the names, addresses, and nature of employment of all persons with respect to whom action has been taken by the Commission under the terms of this section, with a statement of the facts upon which action was taken, and the penalty imposed.

"(d) Records containing testimony or other evidence relevant to charges and allegations of a violation or violations of this Act in proceedings had pursuant to this section shall be made available to either the Senate or the House of Representatives upon the request of any committee thereof."

"Sec. 2. Section 16 of such Act is amended by striking out 'to the extent the Commission deems to be in the domestic interest of such persons' and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: '*Provided*, That no regulations promulgated under this section permitting any person to take part in political management or political campaigns shall impose any restrictions on his doing so through the medium of any political organization or political party of his own choosing, including participation as an individual, candidate or manager in primaries, conventions, caucuses, or meetings of any such political organization or political party.'

"Sec. 3. Section 612 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 612. Publication or distribution of political statements

"Whoever willfully publishes or distributes, or for the purpose of publishing or distributing the same, knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery, or knowingly transports in interstate commerce any card, pamphlet, circular, poster, dodger, advertisement, writing, or other statement relating to or concerning any person who has publicly declared his intention to seek the office of President, or Vice President of the United States, or Senator or Representatives in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress, in a primary, general, or special election, or convention of a political party, or has caused or permitted his intention to do so to be publicly declared, which does not contain the names of the persons, associations, committees, and corporations responsible for the publication or distribution of the same, and the names of the officers of each such association, committee, or corporation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

And the Senate agree to the same.

BURR P. HARRISON,

CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE,

K. M. Lecompte,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN C. STENNIS,

G. M. GILLETTE,

ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1243) to amend the Hatch Act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute amendment. The conferees have agreed to a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. Except for clarifying, clerical, and necessary conforming changes, the following statement explains the differences between the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference.

The House bill would have amended section 9 (b) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939 (hereafter referred to in this statement as the "Hatch Act"), to provide that after any agency which is responsible for enforcing the Hatch Act with respect to an employee has determined that such employee has violated section 9, he shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him if the Civil Service Commission should find that the violation warranted removal, but that if the Commission should find that the violation did not warrant removal a lesser penalty should be imposed by direction of the Commission. The House bill also provided that removals which occurred prior to the date of enactment of the bill should be reconsidered and that, if the Commission should find that the violation did not warrant dismissal, it should issue an order revoking the restriction against reemployment in the position from which the employee was removed, or in any position for which he might be qualified.

The Senate amendment contained provisions similar to those in the House bill except that it would permit the lesser penalty to be imposed only if the Commission, after hearing, found by unanimous vote that the violation was not willful, and would have provided that in no case could the lesser penalty be less than 60 days' suspension without pay.

The substitute agreed upon in conference adopts the language of the House bill but provides in addition that a penalty of less than removal can be imposed only by unanimous vote of the Commission, and that in no case shall a penalty of less than 30 days' suspension without pay be imposed. The provision of the Senate amendment requiring a hearing to be held before a penalty of less than removal is imposed, and the provision that the lesser penalty could be imposed only in cases where it is found by the Commission that the violation was not willful, are not included in the conference substitute.

The Senate amendment would have added two new subsections to section 9 of the Hatch Act. No similar provisions were contained in the House bill. The first of these would have provided that the Civil Service Commission should make a report to the Senate and House of Representatives at the end of each calendar month containing certain information respecting cases on which action had been taken under section 9 during that month. The conference substitute provides that such information shall be reported to the President for transmittal to the Congress at the end of each fiscal year.

The second subsection added to section 9 by the Senate amendment would have provided that testimony in all hearings had pursuant to section 9 should be made available to the Senate or House of Representatives upon request of a committee thereof. The conference substitute provides that rec-

ords containing testimony taken in any hearings or other evidence relevant to charges and allegations of a violation or violations of the Hatch Act in proceedings had pursuant to section 9 shall be made available to either the Senate or House of Representatives upon the request of any committee thereof.

Section 16 of the Hatch Act would have been revised by the Senate amendment. The House bill contained no similar provisions. Section 16 at present reads as follows:

"Sec. 16. Whenever the United States Civil Service Commission determines that, by reason of special or unusual circumstances which exist in any municipality or other political subdivision, in the immediate vicinity of the National Capital in the States of Maryland and Virginia or in municipalities the majority of whose voters are employed by the Government of the United States, it is in the domestic interest of persons to whom the provisions of this Act are applicable, and who reside in such municipality or political subdivision, to permit such persons to take an active part in the political management or in political campaigns involving such municipality or political subdivision, the Commission is authorized to promulgate regulations permitting such persons to take an active part in such political management and political campaigns to the extent the Commission deems to be in the domestic interest of such persons."

This section would have been revised and rewritten by the Senate amendment to provide that whenever, in any municipality, county, or political subdivision of a county in the immediate vicinity of the National Capital in Maryland or Virginia, 10 percent or more of the qualified voters are employed by the Federal or District of Columbia Government, or, in any municipality, county, or political subdivision of a county of any State, the majority of the qualified voters are persons employed by the Federal Government, it shall be lawful for any resident of such an area to whom the Hatch Act applies to participate actively in certain political activities of a partisan nature on a local level, including participation in primaries, conventions, caucuses, or mass meetings sponsored by political parties and including participation as a candidate seeking office as the nominee of any such party.

In order to avoid problems of administration and difficulties of interpretation which were present in the Senate amendment, the substitute agreed upon in conference strikes out of the present section 16 the words "to the extent the Commission deems to be in the domestic interest of such persons" and inserts in lieu thereof: "*Provided*, That no regulations promulgated under this section permitting any person to take part in political management or political campaigns shall impose any restrictions on his doing so through the medium of any political organization or political party of his own choosing, including participation as an individual, candidate or manager in primaries, conventions, caucuses, or meetings of any such political organization or political party."

The amendment of the Senate would have added a new paragraph to section 612 of title 18 of the United States Code (which makes the publication or distribution of certain political statements a crime) which would make it a crime to deposit in the mail any of the political statements the publication or distribution of which is forbidden by the present section 612, and would have provided that a person violating the paragraph should be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both. The conference substitute uses different language to reach a result the same as that reached by the Senate amendment, except that the conference substitute adopts the penalty provision at present in section 612

and makes it a crime to knowingly transport such political statements in interstate commerce.

BURR P. HARRISON,  
CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE,  
K. M. LECOMPTE,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain the report?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. Speaker, the main part of this bill provides for an amendment to the Hatch Act to change the punishment prescribed in that act. Under existing law, any violation of the Hatch Act must be punished by dismissal. That has worked considerable hardship in many cases. The purpose of the provision of the bill dealing with that is to permit the Civil Service Commission, by a unanimous vote, to impose a lesser penalty, provided such penalty is not less than 30 days' suspension without pay. As I say, the vote to do so must be unanimous.

The second feature of the bill provides that the Civil Service Commission shall make an annual report to the President for report to the Congress, of the cases acted upon and the reasons why a punishment less than dismissal was given in such cases.

The third feature of the bill provides that either the House or the other body may call upon the Civil Service Commission for the testimony submitted in any case. It is the legislative intention here to limit that right to such testimony as was taken and not to authorize the calling for other matters which may be confidential.

The fourth feature of the bill is to take care of a local situation existing in nearby counties of Virginia and Maryland.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Just what does that provide?

Mr. HARRISON. Under existing law, a Federal officeholder in those counties may participate in local elections, under regulations to be approved by the Civil Service Commission. That is limited under existing law to local elections. The Civil Service Commission has issued a regulation that enables such Federal officeholders to participate, provided they do so in a nonpartisan manner.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is in city elections?

Mr. HARRISON. City and county elections. The purpose of this bill is to allow them to participate in any party of their choice. If they want to be Republicans, they can be Republicans. If they want to be Democrats, they can be Democrats.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How do you construe that as nonpartisan?

Mr. HARRISON. It is not our object to construe any organization that holds conventions, adopts platforms, and so on, as not being a political party.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. A national political party?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I do not regard it as any sin to belong to a national political party.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And I do not, but you bring out the fact that it is supposed to be nonpartisan. If he contests either as a Republican or as a Democrat, it certainly is not nonpartisan.

Mr. HARRISON. The purpose of the amendment is designed to change the existing regulation, which permits participation, and allows him to run for office, provided he does not run on either the Democratic or the Republican ticket. The purpose of this is to allow him to participate in any way he wants to, provided it is a local election.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This practically puts the act out of the window?

Mr. HARRISON. No; I disagree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. This conference report represents a compromise like much of the legislation of Congress. I think I might say to the minority leader, this is special legislation for a peculiar situation in the adjacent districts. I do not like special legislation for the benefit of a special area or a special group. The bill gave the conference committee a great deal of difficulty. The version of the bill as it passed the House was far different from the bill that was adopted by the Senate. As a matter of fact, this bill passed the House more than a year ago. Finally, it was agreed that if we are going to have participation in politics in the area adjacent to the District of Columbia, we had better have it at the local level, and have participation in both the regularly organized parties, rather than to attempt to confine it to only so-called nonpartisan movements, and minority groups. There are nonpartisan movements, as we discovered, in the territory adjacent to the District of Columbia.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Then the act is to discourage nonpartisanship in local elections?

Mr. LECOMPTE. Yes. As a matter of fact, that is about it. In other words, the chairman of the Civil Service Commission has held that a man, even employed by the Government, living in the territory adjacent to the District of Columbia, may participate in politics at the local level, even to the extent of running for office, if he confines it to a nonpartisan movement. But he could not contribute cash or accept nomination on either the Democratic or Republican ticket or any regularly recognized ticket. That gave rise to a great deal of difficulty, and we felt that if we were going to have participation in politics at the local level in those counties adjacent to the District of Columbia we had better have it in the regular way.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What do you call adjacent? Would Massachusetts be adjacent?

Mr. LECOMPTE. No. The law as it exists at the present time applies to the territory adjacent to the District of Columbia. That is Montgomery County, Arlington County, and Prince Georges County. I think that was the extent

of it. There are a number of features in the bill in addition to the provision referred to. The paragraph which restricts the circulation of political propaganda by anonymous groups or individuals in interstate commerce or in the mails will be helpful, I think. The provision which permits the Civil Service Commission by a unanimous vote only to reduce the penalty for minor or technical infractions of the Hatch Act seems very good. The report was finally accepted by all members of the conference committee. On the whole I think the report should be adopted.

Mr. HARRISON. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts there has been a statute on the books for about 10 years, an act authorizing the Civil Service Commission to permit participation in politics on the local level in these areas immediately adjacent to Washington where there are a great many Federal employees. There is a situation in these adjoining counties where most of the people, probably a majority of them, are Federal employees. Naturally, they are interested in their local school boards, their local mayor and council, boards of supervisors, and so forth; yet, under the provisions of the Hatch Act they were absolutely restricted from any participation in their local affairs.

To remedy that situation, about 10 years ago the Congress passed an act allowing the Civil Service Commission to issue regulations authorizing such participation in local affairs. Pursuant to that the Civil Service Commission issued a regulation authorizing participation provided such participation was not in one of the regular standing political parties. In practice this has worked a great injustice. The so-called Nonpartisan League is in fact a political party, and Federal employees who want to be members of the Democratic Party or the Republican Party and who do not want to give up their political affiliations and join a party whose principles they do not subscribe to, have to join such a party in order to participate in their local affairs.

This amendment simply does this: It still leaves the matter under the control and discretion of the Civil Service Commission to the extent that it allows the Commission to determine whether or not they should participate in local affairs, but it does go on to provide that if the Commission does allow participation, the Commission cannot restrict them as to how they are going to participate nor may the Commission examine the platform or the party plan of the party the individual wants to join to determine whether the Federal officeholder should participate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does not that leave the Civil Service Commission in complete control of the politics of the adjoining counties, giving them authority to tell an individual how he may participate?

Mr. HARRISON. The purpose of the bill is to do exactly the opposite. The



Civil Service Commission is doing that now.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But the gentleman just said they had to look to the Civil Service Commission for permission.

Mr. HARRISON. Under existing law, yes. The purpose of the pending bill is to take that away so that if the Civil Service Commission allows them to participate at all they may participate in any political organization they wish to.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, the law and the civil-service regulations provide that in the filling of jobs in the Government service each State is entitled to a certain proportion. I came up against that proposition when I became interested in certain individuals from my congressional district. I was given the answer that Pennsylvania already has its quota of civil-service appointments and, therefore, they cannot get any more. My question is whether this is special legislation to benefit Virginia residents and Maryland residents? I have in my congressional district many employees of the Federal Government, not as many as I should like to have, I will say frankly, but the constituents of mine who are on the Federal payroll are not able to participate in local politics. Maryland and Virginia payrollers, however, are able under this legislation to participate in local politics. I am wondering whether or not this is special legislation, and I wish to call that to the attention of the Members of the House.

Mr. HARRISON. If there is any special legislation here it became special legislation 10 or 12 years ago. The law already provides that the Civil Service Commission may issue a regulation permitting participation in local affairs in these few counties. This simply says that the Commission shall not prevent such activity in the Democratic or Republican Parties. That is all this does.

Mr. EBERHARTER. When the gentleman a few minutes ago specified Maryland and Virginia counties he said they are able to participate in local politics. What about my county? What about the county of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader? What about the county of the majority leader from Massachusetts? They are not able to participate in local politics, but simply because these people are in Virginia or in Maryland we are going to give them a few special privileges. I do not think, as a matter of principle, this House should adopt such a procedure of special regulation.

Mr. HARRISON. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact it does not do that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If it does not do that, why does the gentleman make the statement he does?

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, in order to attempt to briefly clarify what apparently is a misunderstanding, this bill has nothing at all to do with State quotas. Instead of it being nonpartisan, it is in reality bipartisan. I would like

to state to the minority leader it has the support and endorsement of the Republican State central committees of the two adjoining counties in Maryland, as well as the Democratic committees. It is aimed at a situation where in some of these precincts voters are 95 percent Government employees. It is to permit them to participate in the same degree in public affairs that the nonpartisans are participating. They can as nonpartisans be for and against candidates, whereas the members of the other parties cannot. It also removes the drastic penalty of mandatory dismissal for slight and unintentional violations, and leaves the matter of punishment in the discretion of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. Is it not a fact this repeals part of the Hatch Act for Maryland and Virginia?

Mr. HARRISON. Oh, no. The basis for this whole matter was passed some 10 years ago.

Mr. SUTTON. Will not the gentleman agree that the bill I introduced to repeal the Hatch Act all over the country should be adopted if this conference report is agreed to?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Civil Service Commission and the committee are confined to testimony and evidence?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; and the final feature, Mr. Speaker, is to make it a criminal offense to publish or distribute anonymous literature in a political campaign.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I did not quite understand the gentleman. Did he in his explanation state that the last provision of this bill undertakes to require the distribution and the publication of campaign material to be properly signed by responsible parties?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Did the gentleman mention that that is in the bill?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EBERHARTER) there were—ayes 57, noes 56.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota and Mr. CRAWFORD demanded tellers.

Tellers were refused.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 203, nays 140, not voting 87, as follows:

[Roll No. 150]

YEAS—203

Abernethy	Garmatz	Mitchell
Addonizio	Gary	Monroney
Albert	Gathings	Morris
Allen, La.	Gordon	Morrison
Andrews	Gore	Morton
Aspinall	Gorski	Multer
Bailey	Gossett	Murdock
Barden	Granger	Murray, Tenn.
Bates, Ky.	Green	Nicholson
Beall	Gregory	Norrell
Beckworth	Hagen	Norton
Bennett, Fla.	Hand	O'Brien, Ill.
Bentsen	Hardy	O'Hara, Ill.
Biemiller	Hare	O'Konski
Blatnik	Harris	O'Neill
Boggs, La.	Harrison	O'Sullivan
Bolling	Hart	O'Toole
Bolton, Md.	Harvey	Passman
Bonner	Havenner	Patman
Bosone	Hays, Ark.	Patten
Breen	Hays, Ohio	Perkins
Brooks	Hébert	Peterson
Brown, Ga.	Hedrick	Philbin
Bryson	Heffernan	Pickett
Buchanan	Herlong	Poage
Buckley, Ill.	Hobbs	Polk
Burdick	Hollifield	Preston
Burke	Holmes	Rabaut
Burleson	Hope	Rains
Burnside	Horan	Ramsay
Burton	Howell	Rankin
Byrnes, Wis.	Irving	Richards
Camp	Jackson, Wash.	Rivers
Carnahan	Javits	Rodino
Carroll	Jones, Ala.	Rooney
Chelf	Jones, Mo.	Sadowski
Chesney	Jones, N. C.	Sasser
Christopher	Karst	Secrest
Clemente	Kee	Shelley
Colmer	Keefe	Sikes
Combs	Kelley, Pa.	Sims
Cooley	Kelly, N. Y.	Spence
Cooper	Kennedy	Staggers
Cox	Keogh	Stanley
Crook	Kerr	Sullivan
Davenport	Kilday	Tackett
Davis, Ga.	King	Tauriello
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Teague
Davis, Wis.	Lane	Thomas
Delaney	Larcade	Thompson
Denton	LeCompte	Thornberry
Dingell	Lesinski	Trimble
Dollinger	Lind	Wagner
Donohue	Lucas	Walter
Doughton	Lyle	Welch
Doyle	Lynch	White, Idaho
Engle, Calif.	McCarthy	Whitten
Evins	McCormack	Whittington
Fallon	McGrath	Wier
Feighan	McKinnon	Williams
Fernandez	McMillan, S. C.	Wilson, Okla.
Fisher	McSweeney	Winstead
Flood	Magee	Withrow
Forand	Mahon	Woodhouse
Frazier	Mansfield	Yates
Fugate	Marshall	Young
Furcolo	Marshall	Zablocki
	Mills	

NAYS—140

Allen, Calif.	Cunningham	Halleck
Allen, Ill.	Curtis	Herter
Andersen,	Dague	Heseltun
H. Carl	Dawson	Hill
Andersen,	D'Ewart	Hinshaw
August H.	Dolliver	Hoeven
Angell	Dondero	Hoffman, Ill.
Arends	Eaton	Hoffman, Mich.
Auchincloss	Eberharter	Huber
Barrett, Wyo.	Ellsworth	Hull
Bates, Mass.	Elston	Jackson, Calif.
Bishop	Engel, Mich.	James
Blackney	Fellows	Jenison
Boggs, Del.	Fenton	Jennings
Bolton, Ohio	Ford	Jensen
Bramblett	Fulton	Johnson
Brehm	Gamble	Jonas
Brown, Ohio	Gavin	Judd
Canfield	Gillette	Karsten
Cannon	Golden	Kean
Case, N. J.	Goodwin	Kearney
Case, S. Dak.	Graham	Kearns
Clevenger	Gross	Keating
Cole, Kans.	Gwinn	Kilburn
Cole, N. Y.	Hale	Kruse
Corbett	Hall	Lanham
Cotton	Edwin Arthur	Latham
Coudert	Hall	Lemke
Crawford	Leonard W.	Lichtenwalter

Lodge	Phillips, Calif.	Simpson, Ill.
Lovre	Phillips, Tenn.	Smith, Kans.
McConnell	Potter	Stefan
McCulloch	Poulson	Stockman
McDonough	Price	Sutton
McGregor	Reed, Ill.	Taber
Mack, Ill.	Reed, N. Y.	Talle
Mack, Wash.	Rees	Tollefson
Marcantonio	Rogers, Mass.	Van Zandt
Martin, Iowa	Sadlak	Veide
Martin, Mass.	St. George	Vorys
Mason	Sanborn	Vursell
Meyer	Saylor	Weichel
Michener	Scott, Hardie	Widnall
Miller, Md.	Scott	Wigglesworth
Murray, Wis.	Hugh D., Jr.	Wilson, Ind.
Nelson	Scrivner	Wolcott
Norblad	Scudder	Wolverton
O'Hara, Minn.	Shafer	
Patterson	Short	

## NOT VOTING—87

Abbutt	Klein	Ribicoff
Anderson, Calif.	Kunkel	Rich
Baring	LeFevre	Riehlman
Barrett, Pa.	Linehan	Rogers, Fla.
Battle	McGuire	Roosevelt
Bennett, Mich.	McMillen, Ill.	Sabath
Boykin	Macy	Sheppard
Bulwinkle	Madden	Simpson, Pa.
Byrne, N. Y.	Morrow	Smathers
Carlyle	Miles	Smith, Ohio
Cavalcante	Miller, Calif.	Smith, Va.
Celler	Miller, Nebr.	Smith, Wis.
Chatham	Morgan	Steed
Chiferfield	Moulder	Stigler
Chudoff	Murphy	Taylor
Crosser	Nixon	Towe
Davies, N. Y.	Noland	Underwood
Deane	O'Brien, Mich.	Vinson
DeGraffenried	Pace	Wadsworth
Douglas	Pfeifer	Walsh
Durham	Joseph L.	Wardel
Elliott	Pfeifer	Wheeler
Fogarty	William L.	Whitaker
Gilmer	Plumley	White, Calif.
Granahan	Powell	Wickersham
Grant	Priest	Willis
Harden	Quinn	Wilson, Tex.
Heller	Redden	Wood
Jacobs	Regan	Woodruff
Jenkins	Rhodes	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Murphy with Mr. LeFevre.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Rich.  
 Mr. Noland with Mr. Macy.  
 Mr. Battle with Mrs. Harden.  
 Mr. deGraffenried with Mr. Taylor.  
 Mr. Deane with Mr. Anderson of California.  
 Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Jenkins.  
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.  
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.  
 Mr. Steed with Mr. Towe.  
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Kunkel.  
 Mr. Stigler with Mr. Chiferfield.  
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Riehlman.  
 Mr. McGuire with Mr. Morrow.  
 Mr. Heller with Mr. Wadsworth.  
 Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Plumley.  
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Woodruff.  
 Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Nixon.  
 Mr. Baring with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.  
 Mr. Linehan with Mr. Smith of Ohio.  
 Mr. Redden with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.  
 Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Wardel.

Messrs. WELCH, MAGEE, O'HARA of Illinois, DAVENPORT, HOLIFIELD, WITHROW, and CHRISTOPHER changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. LEMKE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

## CHAPTER VII. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday there was pending the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES], and the amendment to that amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. The Committee had agreed that all debate on the Holmes amendment and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HILL. If this amendment to the section for construction and rehabilitation carries, will there be an opportunity to further amend that section? The question relates to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES]. His amendment affects the general investigation, and by unanimous consent he is given the privilege of seeking to amend the appropriation fund in the construction and rehabilitation paragraph. My question is this: After his amendment is adopted, can we further amend the section on page 231?

The CHAIRMAN. If the Holmes amendment is adopted you can still amend the paragraph, but not the amount.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, when the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] had offered an amendment to cut the appropriation for reclamation projects by \$57,000,000. Of all the spending in the United States, none is more justified than this \$297,000,000 on reclamation, and now we are asked to cut it by \$57,000,000.

When a necessary operation is going on, whether it is on a human being, an animal, a tree, or anything else, you cannot postpone it, you cannot stop it and expect to be successful. In this bill being presented to the Congress today there is no new work. There is not one dime presented in this bill for new construction. Everything has already been under construction. If you cut this \$57,000,000 and let it lie right there for a year or two, what happens? That is why I ask, please do not cut this bill. We do know what will happen. I am not condemning anybody in the Eightieth Congress. They probably cut a little too deeply. However, we paid almost \$1,000,000 to the contractors on various projects which

were stopped for having their vehicles lying right on the job and not at work. Think of the damage that created and think how much it cost the Government. We have not even yet gotten over that. I say again, I hope the Members will not cut \$57,000,000 off this appropriation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the record should show that the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] is not a member of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. The leadership of the Republican Party did not recommend this cut. Also, since the gentleman mentioned the \$1,000,000 that was paid to the contractors, the sum was not that large, and that money was allowed during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, the money was allowed, but the damage had been created in the Eightieth Congress. The contractors could not work. The money was, of necessity, appropriated by the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. The Eightieth Congress did not act on the recommendation that we pay back these engineers that were stopped because the Bureau of Reclamation said they were out of funds. Then when we checked the books, we found they had \$7,000,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not blame anybody. The fact is we did it. That is what I am trying to put over.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I think it ought to be borne in mind, too, that in connection with this particular item in the appropriation bill all the funds for reclamation are reimbursable and will be returned to the United States Treasury. The comment was made yesterday that a 25 percent cut had been made in civil functions, and that, therefore, some similar cut should be made in these items. It should be pointed out that the Budget estimate for reclamation for 1951 was cut substantially under last year, whereas the Budget estimate on civil functions for the fiscal year 1951 is higher than it was in 1950.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman from Washington for his contribution. He is correct. Not one dime of this money is the Government giving to any of the States in which the work is being performed. They all have to pay it back. It all comes back to the Treasury, all this money that is invested in dams or any other part of reclamation. It is not like cutting a service that is being rendered. You are stopping the construction of something that is vital to the United States and the welfare of our people.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. All of the funds are reimbursable except those which are rightly charged to flood control.



Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, and administration and other such items; but all the funds come back to the Government.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I compliment the committee and the gentleman who is now addressing us for the fine work they have done. If you should make a straight-across-the-board 25-percent cut on the project in the district which I have the honor of representing, which project is over 60 percent finished, a 25-percent cut on a project such as that would absolutely delay the completion of the project, and I would not even hazard a guess as to when it would be finished. If we put the money in it now, we would actually be saving the Treasury of the United States money. Is that not correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. We would not only be saving the Treasury's money but we would be saving the money of the people who have to pay it to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HILL. Of course.

Mr. KIRWAN. These projects are necessary, are not new, and should be completed. The Congress authorized these projects. The people are paying the money back to the Government, so you are not saving anything for the Government. You are only wasting money by letting projects stand unfinished.

Mr. HILL. We are actually delaying the day when we are going to get water from the project.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. LEMKE. May I also suggest that we are being penny-wise and pound-foolish. Irrigation has brought more money into the Treasury of the United States in the form of income-tax payments than has ever been expended.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Keating amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 23, noes 126.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOLMES) there were—ayes 51, noes 86.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$297,467,000, of which \$22,897,700 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That hereafter when funds appropriated under this head are transferred to the credit of the appropriate regional disbursing officer of the Treasury Department for expenditure in connection with Hoover Dam and related works, such funds, solely for the purpose of computing interest on advances under the provisions of section 2 of the act of December 21, 1928, as amended (43 U. S. C. 617a (b), 617a (d), 618e), shall be considered as if advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARROLL: On page 231, line 11, strike "\$297,467,000" and substitute "\$298,395,000", of which \$228,000 is appropriated for the following items of the Colorado-Big Thompson project: Estes-Leyner-Plains 115 kilovolt line and substation, \$160,000; Leyner substation, \$264,000; and Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of Flat-iron-Leyner-Brighton-Brush, 115 kilovolt line and substation, \$504,000, and".

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, one of the most brilliant fights that was put on in either House of Congress last year was led by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. It was a part of the Democratic platform; it was a plank that we carried to the people and upon which we were elected as a part of that program. We went to the people and we said: We are going to install transmission lines carrying power to the farmers.

The purpose of this amendment is very simple. What I have asked here in substance is that we continue the program that we started at the beginning of the Eighty-first Congress to see if we can have something more constructive come out of this session.

Last summer I happened to be with the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], at the time we visited northern Colorado. The farmers in northern and northeastern Colorado came in pleading with us to give them more power to pump water for their farms, to put water on the soil; and some of the greatest 5-minute speeches I ever heard were made by the farm leaders of the rural electrification co-ops.

What I ask here is not appropriations for new work, but that we extend the work that we started in the last session, that we extend the work that we have been carrying on from 2 to 4 years.

I have discussed this matter with the gentleman from northern Colorado [Mr. HILL]. He understands what the people are demanding in his district.

This is not pork barrel; this money is reimbursable; this money will come back to the Government. It is necessary that this program go forward. I should like to say without impugning the motives of

this committee, for they have done excellent work. It is true that after the last Interior appropriation bill went over to the Senate the other body struck some of these items. I am merely asking this body to assume its own responsibility.

I note on page 172 of the report there has been an exclusion from the Colorado-Big Thompson project of transmission lines; will the gentleman from Washington be kind enough to tell me why these were excluded?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I shall be pleased to answer the gentleman. First let me commend the gentleman for the very fine stand that he has taken on behalf of public power and the support that he gave the committee a year ago when these transmission lines or similar ones were included by our subcommittee, the full committee, and then by the House. The gentleman will recall that the bill went over to the Senate and these lines were excluded by the Senate Appropriations Committee along with many other lines in the West. Subsequently on the floor of the United States Senate all of the transmission lines that had been deleted by the committee were restored to the bill with the exception of the transmission lines in Colorado and California.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the gentleman at that point permit me to interrupt? They were all restored except for California and Colorado?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is correct; they were all restored except in the States of Colorado and California. When the committee met this year our subcommittee took the position that on those lines which had been excluded by the Senate it would be futile for us to attempt to again include the lines. For that reason and that reason alone these lines were excluded from the bill.

My own position has been that these lines are necessary; they are an integral part of the well-established policy of this Government to provide transmission lines to bring power from the great reclamation and power dams throughout America. In this same connection I may say that it is also an established policy of this Government that public bodies and REA cooperatives should have first preference in the purchase of public power. It follows from this, I believe, that it should also be our policy to build those lines which are necessary to make public power available to such organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. If the gentleman will permit, you must understand the position in which the gentleman from Colorado and other Members find themselves. We should like to press for the passage of this amendment. If we resist the committee, which seems to have so much confidence reposed in it, and if we are

defeated in this amendment, then the record goes to the other body that there has been a rejection of it in the House. If we do not do so, we become derelict in our own duty insofar as the northern part of Colorado and other parts of Colorado are concerned.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Nothing that has been done by this committee in excluding these two lines should be considered as a dereliction of duty on the part of the gentleman from Colorado. It is being done solely because this committee felt there is no point in making futile attempts to include transmission lines that are going to be excluded by the other body. For that reason, and that reason alone, they were excluded. I want to commend the gentleman for his excellent stand on behalf of the entire public-power program and for his diligence in prosecuting his amendments to the bill to include these lines.

Mr. CARROLL. Many of us from Colorado have testified before the Senate committee concerning these transmission lines. Now, may I ask the gentleman without attempting to bind the other members of the committee this question. We have given testimony that these lines are vital to northern and northeastern Colorado. Can we say with any degree of certainty that in the event we are successful in the Senate, it will not be resisted by this committee?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I can only speak at the moment for myself because I have not taken that question up with my colleagues, but based on the history I have given, I think the gentleman would be safe in saying that the committee would in such event certainly go along and approve these lines. I certainly hope that the Senate will change its mind and include these items. On the other hand, the gentleman can see the position of the House committee in attempting to include these items again only to have them taken out in the Senate.

Mr. CARROLL. I can appreciate that.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. If the Senate committee will restore these two special items I will do everything I can to see that they are approved when they are brought back. They are in the budget and I think they are needed.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman can appreciate the position I find myself in. If I submit this amendment, if the committee objects to it and it is rejected, then the Senate can say it has been rejected in the House. We are caught in a legislative trap. In the meantime the farmers in northern and northeastern Colorado are the losers.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to commend the gentleman from Colorado for his diligence in presenting this particular amendment. We find ourselves in exactly the same position on the other transmission lines which were referred to by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. In my opinion, these

particular lines should have been included in the bill that is before us.

Mr. CARROLL. California has been cut over \$4,000,000 and your great electrical program out there has suffered a great set-back. Whether it is because of a fight in the other body or not, the fact remains that both Colorado and California have been unduly discriminated against.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. While I do not want to put myself in the position of criticizing another body, I would say if the same diligence had been shown in the other body in a regard for these particular lines affecting these two particular communities, I am sure they would all be a part of the law of the land.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE of California. I would like to say to the gentleman that those of us in California, as our distinguished colleague from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] has said, are in very much the same position. We considered offering an amendment to restore the funds which we thought we should have for transmission line, and the steam plant firming facilities in the Central Valley project, but we decided finally not to do it in view of the position of the subcommittee, as just stated by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. We have a deep regard for the work which this subcommittee has done in sustaining the cause of western reclamation. This subcommittee has been kind to western reclamation, and especially friendly to California, and that is the reason we have not presented an amendment, but we appreciate the opportunity the gentleman from Colorado has provided to clarify the record. That is the reason we have not offered an amendment. But I want to say to the gentleman from Colorado that we thoroughly agree with the necessity for these transmission facilities and the necessity for the steam plants for the Central Valley project. In summary, Mr. Chairman, we agree with the gentleman from Colorado, and we appreciate the opportunity he has afforded to clarify the record.

Mr. CARROLL. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman.

May I say to the gentleman from California, the colloquy following the offering of my amendment should make the record crystal clear that the items not included by the Committee in the Interior Appropriation bill for both Colorado and California have not been rejected by the House and, further, we have been given strong hope that in the event we are successful in having these items included by the other body, we shall expect a full measure of support as this bill returns to the House.

In view then of this record as it now has been made, and for that reason alone, I am going to withdraw my amendment in order that there will be no possibility of misunderstanding.

Mr. ENGLE of California. I want to associate myself enthusiastically with the statement which the gentleman from Colorado has made.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment. However, I shall defer to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] in the event he desires to speak at this time.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object to the withdrawal of the amendment, and of course I am not going to object, I take this time, however, in order to briefly review the record, believing that there is some degree of responsibility on me as a member of this subcommittee to advise you as to the status of the reclamation construction projects. I want to say that all members of the committee are sincerely interested in the Reclamation Service. We have done a good job. At least we think so and this includes Colorado-Big Thompson project. If you will look at page 170 of the committee report you will see a table of the construction items. You will see the Colorado-Big Thompson project in Colorado had a Budget estimate of \$21,700,000. We allowed \$20,772,000. Now an effort is made to restore that insignificantly small cut. I call your attention to a few of the other Reclamation projects. The full Budget request was assessed by the subcommittee. Gila project in Arizona \$6,508,000; Boulder-Canyon \$6,600,000; Davis Dam \$14,320,000; Hungry Horse project \$30,500,000; Columbia Basin project \$53,500,000; and we only cut about \$10,000,000 out of a Budget estimate for the Missouri River Basin of over \$102,000,000. The total cut, considering all construction projects for Reclamation was only about \$23,054,500. The total amount of construction funds from the General Revenue Fund allowed is \$297,467,000. I voted a while ago against the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, because his amendment would have cut the construction fund by 25 percent. This is too severe, but this item should be cut by 10 or 15 percent. This would, of course, be a severe cut. However, I believe we must make all reduction possible and try to get our receipts and expenditures in a more equal status. Probably the Budget will even then not be balanced, but the deficit will be reduced. I am interested in flood control. On page 263, of the committee report, you will find that flood control construction was cut \$197,000,000. Every project, or nearly so, throughout the United States has been cut. In reclamation no project has been cut except a few where we had transmission lines involved. Now I hope, you will not ask the committee to allow you any more. I believe we must practice economy. It may be bad medicine to take, but we must take it. And, gentlemen, with the Budget running out of balance, with the Committee on Ways and Means coming in with a reduction in taxes, with all of this coming on us, to think about increasing this bill is beyond my imagination. Gentlemen, for God's sake, do not try to increase the construction fund for reclamation. It may be that the other body may make reductions in the bill that we have not made. I hope they do, not that the money could not be



profitably spent, but because we actually do not have the money. I voted for cuts in the subcommittee, in the full committee, and floor of this House. The cuts have not been made. I still think further reductions are necessary. I do not see how we can continue to spend money that we do not have. I am willing to take my part of the misery of economy and I hope that no section will be required to do more than bear its part of the burden of economy.

You have about everything requested by the Department of the Interior. I urge you to be satisfied with such action by the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] that he be permitted to withdraw his amendment?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a few words on this appropriation, especially for the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

I am proud of the fact that this committee put every dime in the bill for the actual irrigation construction. The funds they took out, amounting to \$928,000, are for transmission lines—high-power lines. We need those, too, if we are going to extend REA throughout the district. The transmission lines are just as necessary as it is to build power plants. There is no need of constructing power plants up in the mountains and generating power if we do not have the transmission lines in the valley to take the power around to the farmers in the district.

The REA projects spread out like spider webs over this area.

I have supported rural electrification since its inception. It has been a fine thing to have assisted in making possible electric service for American farm homes. Local REA associations have been run on a business basis, and electric service is now enjoyed by more than 75 percent of the Nation's farmers. Government loans are being repaid with interest. The program has been a good investment.

I wonder how many farmers remember some of the misleading propaganda that was dished out by Democratic leaders in the campaign of 1948 about the attitude of the Eightieth Republican Congress toward rural electrification. I would like to call your attention to what candidate Harry S. Truman said about the subject in several speeches and particularly the one he made at Crawfordsville, Ind., on October 12, 1948.

I quote the following from his speeches. President Truman said:

They (Republicans) cut the rural-electricity program. And, yet, the Republican Party is still fighting REA at every turn of the road.

I feel that this would be an appropriate time to point out that the Eightieth Republican Congress appropriated \$800,000,000 for the REA, which was the largest sum ever appropriated by any Congress to provide funds for the extension of electric service to American farm homes. The REA was created in 1936. From 1936 to and including 1946, more than 10 years, the Democratic Congresses in control of appropriation had only provided \$1,075,428,288 for the REA, whereas the Eightieth Republican Congress in the 2 years of its existence, appropriated \$800,000,000. During the same 2-year period, the Republican Congress reduced taxes, cut Federal spending by \$5,000,000,000 and paid off around \$8,000,000,000 on the national debt.

The truth eventually catches up with incorrect statements, and that is what has happened in the case of Presidential utterances made in 1948. The inaccuracy of the President's statements are completely refuted by Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Administrator of the REA, who on April 11, 1949, said that more farmers were provided with electric service in 1948 and more miles of electric lines constructed, than in any other year of REA history.

I believe in agricultural cooperatives. I have defended the right of farmers to form and operate cooperative associations as a part of our farming business today. However, I am opposed to certain selfish vested interests who would exploit the farmer and the public by using the term "cooperative" to describe their business, as a guise for their own selfish purposes. Because of my stand in this matter, I have been maliciously attacked and falsely accused by my enemies. They have distorted my statements to make it appear that I have been against farm cooperatives. Nothing is farther from the truth, as a careful look at my record will show.

There are many sections of the country that do not have power lines of any kind. Those are the places where we should be building lines. They are the very places where some of these lines have been taken out of the bill. I feel they should be put back in the bill.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Is it not a fact that the line running from Brighton to Brush will connect and serve a great farming area and that there is a great demand on the part of the farmers for electricity?

Mr. HILL. I will say to the gentleman that the Brighton-Hoyt-Brush transmission line is just as essential as any other line in the whole territory. There is no competition on many of these lines as the gentleman well knows. There are no high power lines even in the community so they do not compete with any private service.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I compliment the gentleman on fighting for these transmission lines, because as he has pointed out these farmers will be without that service, and in the beginning it was understood that this great project was to have these power transmission lines. Is that not correct?

Mr. HILL. Of course. In the beginning this was a straight irrigation project and power was only a small part of it. But at the present time the whole thing has changed so that power is one of the most important parts of this great irrigation project.

Mr. CARROLL. If the gentleman will yield further, I believe the gentleman might like the Record to show whether or not this really is a new project and whether it has not been planned for some time and what the general plan is.

Mr. HILL. In working out this appropriation, the House Appropriations Committee cut the Colorado-Big Thompson project \$928,000. The committee based its decision on its interpretation of the President's statement in his budget message for 1950-51 that there were to be no appropriations for Bureau of Reclamation projects that were not already under construction. The President made a similar statement in his 1948-49 budget request. These lines, however, were planned 2 and 4 years ago. They have been planned and some of them are already being constructed. If these lines are not built, farmers way out at the end of these REA lines will not be able to get any current at all.

Mr. CARROLL. Does the gentleman not agree that because of the legislative situation in which we find ourselves it would be extremely dangerous perhaps for us to proceed?

Mr. HILL. I agree. It was in my mind to offer an amendment from the floor but because I agree with the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] when he said because of our respect for this committee which has been so wonderful to me and to all our projects, and I see the gentleman from Pennsylvania standing, he knows this project, I have decided not to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 231, line 21, strike out the period and insert "": *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head for construction of transmission lines in South Dakota shall be available only for connecting the load centers of Armour with Watertown via Sioux Falls, of Midland with Rapid City, and of Winner with Randall Dam."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this amendment with the chairman and the ranking minority member and I think there is no objection to it. The amendment merely earmarks some of the money provided in the bill to insure that it will be spent on certain sections of the trans-

mission grid that will most quickly provide needed service for some of the REA cooperatives so that the Government can get return revenue at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible. I have here a letter from REA Administrator Claude Wickard which I have shown the gentleman which goes into the importance of this advance program and I have discussed the matter with officials in the Bureau of Reclamation who made suggestions on the wording of the amendment so that it is in harmony with their program. I shall ask permission to extend my remarks and include Mr. Wickard's letter.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, under permission obtained in the House, I insert at this point a letter to me by Mr. Claude Wickard, Rural Electrification Administrator, on the importance, feasibility, and urgency of the transmission lines mentioned in my amendment:

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION  
ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1950.  
The Honorable FRANCIS CASE,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CASE: Thank you for the suggestion made in your letter of March 22 relative to solving power and transmission problems of five of our borrowers west of the river in South Dakota. We appreciate the interest you have taken in our program and especially your interest in problems in western South Dakota.

You may be assured that we are doing everything possible to solve this power problem. It will be extremely desirable if Congress should see fit to accelerate construction of the proposed transmission line from Rapid City to Midland by the Bureau of Reclamation.

This would result in a substantially smaller investment for the cooperatives and may be the only feasible method by which the 5-county group in the Midland area will be able to obtain an adequate source of low-cost power. However, if Congress decides not to advance construction of the proposed transmission lines, it may be necessary to defer consideration of the loan application for the 5-county group and consider a more expensive solution to the problem for the other cooperatives.

After discussing the power problem with the South Dakota cooperatives and their engineers, it appears the plan that will result in the lowest possible cost of power with the least investment by all parties concerned is the plan whereby—

1. The cooperative will install a 10,000-kilowatt generating unit adjacent to the Black Hills Power & Light Co. plant at Osage, Wyo. The plant will be operated by the company for the cooperatives.

2. The Bureau of Reclamation will build in advance a transmission line from Rapid City to Midland.

3. A proposed transmission line from the Bureau's line to Martin, for the LaCreek Electric Association, Inc., will be studied to determine the practicability of such a line.

4. The Cherry-Todd Electric Cooperative, Inc., will receive power from the Consumers public power district or Nebraska public

power system with a connection at Valentine, Nebr. We had an opportunity to discuss the proposed arrangement for this cooperative within the last few days and have received reasonable assurance that an adequate source of power will be available.

We should like to give consideration to the suggestion you made for serving the five cooperatives. However, with the deficits involved, it would be very difficult to deliver power from Osage, Wyo., over a 69-kilovolt transmission line extending to Mission and still maintain an economic source of power. Preliminary calculations indicate that the annual operating cost of 169-kilowatt transmission line from Rapid City to Midland would result in a cost of power which would be in the initial period 4.6 mills per kilowatt higher than the cost of power delivered over the Bureau's lines. Ultimately this figure would be reduced to 1.91 mills per kilowatt.

Due to the fact that the Bureau would charge the cooperatives only a pro rata share of the annual cost of the transmission line until it is used for distribution of Missouri Basin power and a cooperative would be required to pay the entire charges on a transmission line constructed by them, we find this wide discrepancy in cost.

A transmission line constructed by the cooperatives could not be financed under our act to supply loads other than rural loads. Therefore, any transmission line constructed by the cooperatives would be inadequate for the distribution of Missouri Basin power, thus necessitating construction by the Bureau of Reclamation of a higher-voltage line which would deliver more power at a future date.

We again thank you for your suggestion and shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information that you desire.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,  
Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wickard's letter makes clear that not only is the proposed construction important and feasible but that without it certain potential REA customers might not get any service. Also, that if they were to construct some lighter lines they would be a useless duplication of load-center lines later to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

I may also say that there is now pending in another body a supplemental estimate by the Bureau of the Budget which specifically recommends construction mentioned in the amendment agreed to. And I think it also makes clear that it is for the service of cooperatives entitled to preference under existing Federal law.

There is no controversy anywhere, as far as I know, over the building of these lines. Private and public power people agree that they are needed. As Mr. Wickard's letter brings out, these lines are to be built eventually; starting them now avoids costly expenditures by REA bodies now to create lines that would be duplicated if the load-center transmission lines were built later. Moreover, construction now means getting quicker returns, as they will earn money at once, while lines between the dams would be idle for 3 or 4 years.

The language of the amendment leaves approximately \$1,518,000 available for the lines near or around the big dams in the coming year and there remains ample time for building the tie-in lines between the dams before the big river generators start producing power. I believe the amendment is designed to get the maximum benefit from the money spent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: On page 231, line 11, strike out "\$297,467,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$294,247,846."

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to strike the item of \$3,217,154 allowed for the construction of the Keyhole project in Wyoming from the appropriation provided for in this section. I may say that this dam is located in the northeastern part of my State.

At the outset let me give you the history of this project. It was mentioned first in Senate Document No. 191, presented in the Senate in April 1944. The Keyhole Dam was originally proposed to be a reservoir 90 feet high, storing 276,000 acre-feet of water and to cost \$750,000. The purpose of the dam was to provide supplemental water for 11,300 acres in the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota and for flood and silt control. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that a dam of that size would flood about 6,000 or 7,000 acres of land.

We find now that the Keyhole Reservoir is to be 165 feet high for the purpose of storing a maximum of 628,000 acre-feet of water and to cost \$5,980,000. If the maximum amount of water is stored in a dam of that size, then 20,500 acres of subirrigated hay lands above the dam site and along the river bottom will be destroyed because of inundation. I call your attention to the fact that the lands which will be destroyed in Wyoming because of this reservoir are the base lands of several ranches and that these lands provide the feed for livestock running during the summer on thousands of acres of adjoining grazing lands. It goes without saying that the value of these ranches will be seriously impaired if the hay lands that provide the winter feed are acquired for reservoir purposes.

The States of Wyoming and South Dakota negotiated a compact on the Belle Fourche River, and my State raises no objection to the construction of a reservoir at the Keyhole site. In fact, a statute was enacted by the Legislature of Wyoming in 1943 expressly agreeing to such a reservoir. It may be assumed, however, that the legislature had clearly in mind a dam to store approximately 276,000 acre-feet of water and not one of the proportions now proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

I call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that under the Flood Control Act of 1944, the Bureau of Reclamation is required to submit to the States affected a report and a detailed plan for the construction of projects in the Missouri Basin. The Bureau of Reclamation filed its report and its plans for the Keyhole project with the State of Wyoming for the first time the day before yesterday.

The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that the annual discharge at the Keyhole site from 1929 to 1947 is on the average



28,500 acre-feet. Under the compact, farmers and ranchers have the unrestricted right to construct stock-water dams of not to exceed 20 acre-feet capacity in the Belle Fourche River Basin in Wyoming. I am reliably informed that some 3,000 such small structures have already been built above the Keyhole Dam site and that in all likelihood 2,000 more such structures will be built in the years that lie ahead. The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that after the stream has been depleted by present and future developments in Wyoming, the intake at the Keyhole site will average 26,600 acre-feet per year. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that this fact is disputed by residents of the area, and it is their contention that the water available at the dam site will be materially less than that figure. At any rate, it is self-evident that it will take many years to fill a dam with a capacity of 628,000 acre-feet.

The Bureau of Reclamation has filed a permit with the State of Wyoming for the construction of a dam at the Keyhole site to store approximately 628,000 acre-feet of water, itemized for the following purposes:

That part commencing from an elevation of 4,016 feet to an elevation of 4,078.7 feet to store 70,000 acre-feet of sediment.

The part starting at 4,078.7 elevation to 4,099.3 elevation to store 130,000 acre-feet for irrigation purposes.

The part starting at 4,099.3 elevation to 4,111.4 elevation to store 140,000 acre-feet for flood control.

The part starting at 4,111.4 elevation to 4,128.2 elevation to store 288,360 acre-feet for emergency flood control.

The crest of the dam is set at an elevation of 4,134 feet. If the dam were constructed to an elevation of 4,111.4 feet, it would store 340,000 acre-feet of water and would destroy something less than 12,000 acres of bottom land in Wyoming for the benefit of supplemental water for about the same number of acres on the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota.

None of the money heretofore appropriated by the Congress has been expended for the construction of this dam. The Bureau of Reclamation reports to me that as of March 31, 1950, \$1,099,515 has been spent on Keyhole Dam. The break-down of the total expenditure thus far is as follows:

Investigation and development of unit plan	\$247,540
Reservoir and dam surveys and investigation	333,388
Temporary property (housing and offices)	393,829
Equipment and supplies	9,008
Undistributed (CPA, designs, and special)	118,750

Total accrued expenditures.. 1,099,515

The conclusion is irresistible, Mr. Chairman, that the funds provided in this bill for the Keyhole Reservoir are nearly eight times as much as the estimated cost of the project in 1944, and that the capacity of the dam is about two and one-half times larger than was estimated at that time. It is clear that construction has not been started on the reservoir at the present time, and it is

self-evident that the proposed construction is much larger than is needed to supply supplemental water for the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota and for flood-and silt-control purposes, and, furthermore, that it is extremely doubtful if there will be water available for a dam of the proportions presently proposed.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress itself should withhold appropriations for construction of projects until the Bureau of Reclamation has complied with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944, and has submitted its report and plans for the construction of such projects to the States affected for their comments and observations. The Bureau of Reclamation filed its report on the Keyhole Dam with the State of Wyoming the forepart of this week, but evidently proposes to proceed with the project regardless of any action the State of Wyoming might take in its consideration of the plans, designs, and report. It is obvious, therefore, that the Bureau of Reclamation has not complied with the plain intent of the law with respect to this project. It would seem to me, therefore, to be the better part of wisdom to hold up funds for this project until the people of Wyoming have had an opportunity to consider the plans of the Bureau of Reclamation and, for that reason, I trust that my amendment will be agreed to so that this matter can be considered in the light of the facts as they exist.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I wish to read a telegram which I received a few days ago from the two farm bureaus in that area:

We wish to restate our opposition to the Keyhole Dam in line with our previous correspondence and resolutions. Not only the landowners at the site of Keyhole but our entire farm bureau membership which consists of well over 50 percent of our agricultural population are vitally concerned over the potential enormous expenditure to complete Keyhole. Your support in our behalf will be appreciated by our membership.

MYRON GOODSON,

President, Crook County Farm Bureau  
and Northeast District Farm Bureau.

RUTH FROLANDER,

Secretary, Crook County Farm Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired. Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition in opposition to the amendment, for the time that I did not use previously.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the Keyhole project does rest in Wyoming, but it is the outgrowth of an interstate compact which the Congress and both State legislatures have approved. The Congress has also appropriated construction funds for 2 years for this project, and according to the table appearing on page 879 of the hearings, \$765,916 had been obligated up to the 30th of last June; so if you kill this reimbursable reclamation project now, the Federal Government has \$765,000 outstanding that it spent before the 30th of last June and that nobody is going to pay for.

This Keyhole Dam is the result of a compact negotiated between the United States and the two States, ratified by both legislatures. The compact reserved certain water to Wyoming; it reserves to Wyoming all the stock water dams they want; it reserves 10 percent of the water in the dam. The Bureau of Reclamation has spent three quarters of a million on the project so far. The Bureau of Reclamation has a contract with the water users whereby they are to pay for the irrigation storage in the reservoir; but, of course, they are not going to pay for it unless it is completed.

There has already been appropriated in the prior 2 years \$765,000 plus \$1,724,000. That is, about \$2,500,000 has already been appropriated for the construction of this project, \$750,000 of which was spent before the 30th of last June. How much since then, I do not know. If you stop it now you probably have over a million dollars spent for nothing on a project costing less than six million—with the need for the reservoir still existing. The merits of the project were thrashed out when both States and the Federal Government negotiated the compact and the Congress and the legislatures approved it.

This is not the time to abandon our investment and I respectfully submit that in the interest of the Government we ought not to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I also want to offer my thanks for the generosity of this committee. I have had very fine treatment from the committee during the last 8 years.

I wish, however, to put myself on record as indicating to those who may read the Record that there are items that this committee took out that I think were unwisely taken out. I refer to one item on page 171 of the report, the Folsom power facilities, including switchyards.

We passed a law several years ago providing for the transfer of electricity generated at the Folsom Dam to be integrated into the Central Valley project system of transmission lines, and it is very important now while the Folsom Dam is being built that the power facilities be built concurrently with the dam. The civil-functions bill contains several million dollars for the construction of this great dam, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 acre-feet. We think that as they are building the dam they should have a plan and the money to carry out the plan which will take the power generated at that great dam and transmit it over to the transmission lines of the Central Valley project.

One other item that I think should have been left in the bill is an item of \$300,000 on page 171 of the report. It is referred to as the West Side transmission line. It may be that we do not have to go into the steam-plant problem now, but I am convinced that we should have a transmission grid to take care of the

electricity produced at the Shasta Dam and Keswick Dam. It may be that in the future we may be able to integrate that juice with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s system and in that way avoid the necessity of building a steam plant by firming up our power with the supply we may be able to get from the private utility. I am sorry that item was taken out, because the rights-of-way have been acquired, and part of the line has been built.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Referring to the remarks made by the gentleman in regard to the Folsom Dam and the necessity of building power lines, I wish to call attention to the fact that that dam is now under construction by the Army engineers. Legislation passed at the last session of Congress authorizes the powerhouse. If the powerhouse is not attached in front of the dam at the time it is finished, that power will be wasted and will not be generated for the use of the people of California. So it seems to me the objective should be to make the two come out together. That is, the powerhouse and the power facilities finished when the dam is finished, so that we can immediately start using the power that is so necessary in California, of which we are so short.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman is correct. I am glad he agrees with me on that problem.

I want to offer one other suggestion that may seem critical, but it is not intended in that way at all. The last witness in the hearings on this particular problem every year is Mr. Black, of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Now, I have not a thing against Mr. Black. He is a very able and successful businessman. But I wish that the committee next year would give some of us a chance to answer Mr. Black, and hear us after he has made his statement, which always comes after our statements. He gets copies of our testimony from the reporter. He analyzes it and then presents his testimony according to his views. I respect his sincerity and ability, but we would like to have a chance to have a little rebuttal in order to give you a dispassionate view of the entire problem which we do not now have a chance to do.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, the honorable gentleman from Colorado in offering his amendment to provide funds for urgently needed power development in his State has voiced a plea which I, or any other Representative from California, might well have made in the interests of our own State, with particular reference to the building of the Delta steam plant as a vital part of the Central Valley project. However, our distinguished colleague from Washington, who has so ably and candidly voiced the position of his committee with respect to these appropriations, has touched upon

a situation which is sorely trying to the people of California.

It is indeed regrettable that the failure of our colleagues on the other side of this building to act, on occasion after occasion, has served to place us in the parliamentary difficulties in which we now find ourselves in the effort to obtain needed funds for the Delta steam plant.

The output of that plant, serving to firm up the power supplied by existing and projected water power units, is essential to the full and dependable operation of the Central Valley project power system. That power has been needed in the past and it is even more urgently needed today.

It was needed during the winter of 1948, when there occurred a power shortage in northern California so alarming as to cause the Governor to put our part of the State under emergency daylight savings; a shortage so severe as to cause shut-downs in many of our industries, and throw many working people out of their jobs. At that time the State conducted a survey of the effect of this shortage upon 39 California factories. It found that this shortage had reduced the average weekly earnings in these factories from \$62.04 in February of 1948 to \$53.17 in March of that year. Many of the people who took this pay envelope cut are my constituents, and the memories of the people of San Francisco are not so short that they have forgotten the winter of 1948, nor are their minds so dulled that they cannot properly assess where the blame and the responsibility lie.

My people voted for the full development of this power program—steam plant, transmission lines, and all—in 1933; they need it much more urgently today than they did 16 years ago, despite the objections voiced by the private power interests opposing the steam plant. The objectors have been forced to shift their ground in the face of hard, cold facts such as were highlighted by the emergency of 1948—at one time they told us it was not needed at all, now they tell us that the steam plant would only needlessly duplicate facilities of the private utilities now being rushed to completion. The one argument is as fallacious as was the other, and is based upon the same will to put the desire for private gain above the public good.

The people of California continue to live under the shadow of insecurity. The population of California continues to grow, and power works continue to fall short in assuring us a safe margin of power to meet these growing demands. The early completion of the full power program—transmission trunk lines, feeder lines, and the Delta steam plant—would give us a measure of security pending the authorization and building of additional units as we need them.

Mr. Chairman, how long are we to permit supplying the power needs of California, and the power needs of Colorado and other States as well, to be stymied by the delaying tactics of shortsighted and greedy opponents of this and other programs? Those of us in either the House or Senate who fail to respond to the real needs of our States, or who by inaction, either advertent or

inadvertent, serve special interests who oppose fulfilling those needs, must answer that question to the satisfaction of the people who return us here.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I introduced a bill calling for the rescission of the recent order of the Postmaster General of the United States curtailing the postal services. I have hundreds of letters daily from my constituents in the Borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York protesting the Postmaster General's order.

Under the plans just announced by the United States postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y., Hon. Edward J. Quigley, pursuant to a directive from the Postmaster General here in Washington, residential areas in Brooklyn will receive only one mail delivery a day. Brooklyn business districts will have but one delivery on Saturdays. Ordinary mail other than perishable matter and parcels of obvious value no longer will be given directory service by which postal clerks hunted for the correct addresses for improperly sent mail. Eight hundred substitute clerks and mail carriers will have their work cut and may be furloughed. After June 1 the Postmaster General proposes that only one delivery of parcel post will be made Monday through Saturday except in exceptional cases. Many residential areas will receive their one daily mail delivery in the afternoon. There will be a curtailment of the facilities for the public at the main post office in Brooklyn, a community of over 3,000,000 people, where at certain times only one window will be open for the acceptance of first class mail, air mail, newspapers, and emergency mailings.

The people of Brooklyn are not going to stand for this curtailment of their postal service. They are not going to approve legislation such as the Marshall plan which sends billions of American dollars abroad to assist the economic restoration of European countries at the expense of curtailment of Government postal services to which they have long been accustomed.

In view of the Postmaster General's action in directing a reduction in service to the public and the threatened lay-offs of more than 10,000 postal employees we might well focus our attention on a reform recommended by President Truman in his budget message to the Congress last January: the separation of subsidies from air-mail pay.

Under orders made by the Civil Aeronautics Board the Post Office Department is presently paying the commercial air lines a ridiculously high rate for flying the mails. It was admitted in testimony before my subcommittee on appropriations for the Departments of



State, Justice and Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, that of each dollar of public money appropriated to the Post Office Department for cost of air mail, 30 to 50 cents is given to these commercial air lines as pure, unadulterated subsidy. These air-line subsidies, which run into millions and millions of the taxpayers' dollars, add substantially to the Post Office deficit. Their separation from the Post Office Department budget would naturally help reduce the postal deficit.

This separation reform would make the Civil Aeronautics Board accountable to the Congress. At the present time the Board does not appear before any committee to justify the gift of these huge subsidy payments to the commercial air lines. It, in effect, writes a check drawn on the Post Office Department's annual appropriation.

We should amend the Civil Aeronautics Act as quickly as possible by passage of the bill known as H. R. 2908, introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. The Civil Aeronautics Board should be accountable directly to the Congress and should publicly justify the appropriations for commercial air-line subsidy money and account for the money it expends for that purpose. The amount of subsidy money paid to Pan American, TWA, United, Eastern, American, and all the scheduled air lines should no longer be concealed in the budget of the Post Office Department. The taxpayers of America are entitled to know the extent of their beneficence to these huge corporations which contribute merely a pittance to the terrific cost of the Federal airways.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I commend both the effort and the strategy of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] in calling our attention to the needed transmission lines on the Big Thompson project in eastern Colorado. I want to join my colleagues in expressing appreciation of the gentleman's efforts to see to it that these transmission lines are not again omitted. I note, too, that the gentleman has more than one reason for his fight for these needed transmission lines and it is not a selfish reason which prompts him. The gentleman represents the city of Denver and he has an urban rather than a rural constituency and yet we find him here fighting for rural electrification which this project should have.

However, one of the important reasons which prompts our colleague from Colorado to strive for these transmission lines, built by the Bureau of Reclamation, is that it is a part of the policy of the party which elected him to office to furnish cheap power with irrigation if at all possible, and to coordinate the two. The Democratic Party has promised western farmers a liberal program of development through the Bureau of Reclamation, making hydroelectric power production a paying partner with irriga-

tion. Let us keep that promise not only in the State of Colorado but throughout the West.

The Clerk read as follows:

Of the amount appropriated under the preceding paragraph, \$1,600,000 is for liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appropriation "Reclamation fund, special fund, construction, Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit," in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949; \$225,700 is for partial liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appropriation "General fund, construction, advances to Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950; \$1,000,000 is for liquidation of the contract authority provided under the appropriation "General fund, construction, Fort Sumner project, New Mexico," in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950; and \$1,770,000 is for partial liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appropriation "General fund, construction, Missouri River Basin," in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am interested year after year in the bill appropriating money for the Department of the Interior and more especially for the work of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Bureau of Reclamation is doing an important work in the Republican Valley of Nebraska. In addition to providing much needed irrigation, I would point out that a very major part of their work is flood control. This is both important and urgent. From the standpoint of floods, the Republican River is a bad actor. Almost yearly we have disastrous floods that wash away millions of dollars of property and often take human lives. In 1935, more than 110 people lost their lives by a flood in that valley and in 1947 there were about 15 lives lost.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not mention all of the detailed work now going on in that valley. It is all important. I do want to say something about Trenton Dam. This dam is being built pursuant to a direct mandate by the Congress, expressed in an act of 1943, for its rapid construction to prevent floods. Following disastrous floods throughout the Missouri River Basin the President of the United States called upon the Bureau of Reclamation to recommend a list of dams which upon completion would prevent such flood loss. Among such projects sent by the President again, was the Trenton Dam.

During the Eightieth Congress the initial appropriation was made and the committee report at that time urged the immediate construction of the dam. I hope that from the funds herein provided that structure can proceed as rapidly as possible. The other dams now being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as the diversion dams, canals, and other works, are likewise important, but time will not permit me to specifically refer to them.

May I take this occasion to thank this committee for the consideration they have always given to the needs of this territory. The gentleman from Ohio, Chairman KIRWAN, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and all the others

have been most diligent and helpful. We are always glad when they visit the valley. We appreciate the difficult task that is theirs and the demands that are made upon the Federal Treasury.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$7,000,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 233, line 8, strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment as read speaks for itself. I do desire to elaborate on it to some degree.

This amendment seeks to reduce the amount the committee allowed, of \$7,000,000 to \$5,000,000, for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation. In the fiscal year 1950 appropriation bill, the Bureau of Reclamation was allowed for this item \$4,300,000. My amendment would allow \$700,000 more than was allowed in the fiscal year 1950.

I suppose this amendment will suffer the same fate as the other amendments I have offered to reduce this bill. From the beginning of the reading of this one-package appropriation bill I have learned, as all the rest of the Members have, that whenever this side of the aisle has 60 Members on the floor you Democrats always throw in enough reserves to beat us by 10 or 15 votes. If we have 70, you run in 80 or 85. If we have 80, you will run in 90 or a hundred, and so on up the line. Because of the fact that they have a majority of over 90 in the House, you have your needed shock troops all ready in the back room or close at hand to do the job. Of course, your very able whip the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] sees to it that we are always outnumbered to the end that some of our Members feel it a hopeless effort, but I will be here every minute to the bitter end, win, lose, or draw.

I had hoped, however, that sooner or later that you spending Members of the Congress would see fit to go along with us on some of these amendments to reduce appropriations, such as this amendment, which is modest and certainly very justified. I offer the amendment, Mr. Chairman, in all seriousness, as I have every amendment I have offered up to this time and every amendment I shall offer after this time, but I know now quite well that regardless of all the pleading I or any other Member of Congress may put forth we will be defeated because, as I said before, the reserve shock troops in the back room will come in and outvote us. So, Mr. Chairman, nevertheless, we must keep trying.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I would be happy to yield to my good chairman the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. I notice the gentleman did not say "smoke-filled room."

Mr. JENSEN. No. It may be smoke-filled, but I wanted to be nice about it. I think you are nice, easy-going folks, but you just have us outnumbered and outnumbered, and, of course, each one of us has only one vote; if we had two votes each, we would go places.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. Is it not the will of the people that you should be outnumbered?

Mr. JENSEN. There was an election held in Florida the other day. Take heed, my friend.

Mr. FORAND. Perhaps the gentleman is afraid that we will be here when he is gone.

Mr. JENSEN. I shall try to stick around awhile yet, if the fates are willing. I shall leave that to destiny and the people of the Seventh Iowa District to decide.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Members on the majority side are also interested in economy. I think it ought to be pointed out in response to our mutual good friend, the gentleman from Iowa, that the Budget submitted a figure of \$7,800,000 for this item of general administrative expenses. The committee saw fit to cut that item by more than 10 percent, cutting it to \$7,000,000. In addition to that, the House should be reminded that for the current fiscal year the Bureau of Reclamation is spending \$7,644,700 for this item. We have not only cut the budget by \$800,000, but we have cut general administrative expenses below the current spending for the current fiscal year. I believe we have acted prudently and wisely in the interest of a sound reclamation program and in the interest of sound economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I know the fishing industry is rejoicing. A short time ago the State Department told me they had received word from our Ambassador Thurston in Mexico that at 5:15 yesterday afternoon the five fishing vessels seized by Mexico had been released and were on their way

to Brownsville. They had to pay a fine of \$500, which they did under protest. I hope that the fine will be refunded. It was a very serious thing that these vessels were seized. They were within their rights in fishing off the coast of Mexico. We are grateful that no unfortunate incident occurred as a result and that the vessels are on their way. If the shrimp fishing vessels are not allowed to catch shrimp off the coast of a country, it is going to be a serious thing not only for the workers in the industry but a very serious thing for the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than 12 months in the payments of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 237, after line 6, add the following new paragraph:

"Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the funds herein provided for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for travel expenses."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to limit the allowance for travel expenses for the Bureau of Reclamation to the amount of \$2,000,000. There is in the bill the sum of \$3,200,962. Spending \$3,200,962 for travel pay alone for the Bureau of Reclamation is certainly not justified, by any stretch of the imagination. I only wish we could bring some order out of chaos in some of these departments that insist on traveling all over the globe, spending money no end, for things that the American people receive no benefit from whatever. In fact even \$2,000,000 is too much money to spend just for travel pay for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Interior Department as a whole is asking for over \$10,000,000 in this bill for fiscal year 1951 for travel expenses. That is to pay plane fares, train fares, automobiles, yes and some ship fares, and to pay hotel bills and such things for the people in the bureau.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman point out any instances where employees of the Interior Department took ship voyages all over the world for no good reason at all?

Mr. JENSEN. Well, I might say that the chief of the Bureau of Reclamation has been designated as one of the members of this World Resources Commission which plans great irrigation and hydroelectric projects in Europe, over in India. That is pretty much all over the world.

Mr. ROONEY. That is of no benefit at all? Is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. Well, I wonder if it is. I wonder if it is not going to hurt us more than it helps us over the long pull.

Mr. ROONEY. When the gentleman addresses himself as he does to this particular travel item and proposes such a drastic cut as from over three million to two million dollars for the Bureau of Reclamation, I wonder if he could justify such a cut by showing that this amount for travel is absolutely unnecessary, other than his bare statement.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] was a member of the Committee on the Interior Department Appropriations for several years. I remember very well how critical the gentleman was at that time of many of the requests of the Bureau of Reclamation. He did not say much on the record, but I remember how critical he was when he talked off the record.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is just as critical as the other members of the subcommittee and as was the gentleman from New York when he was a member. We figured it so close that we did not give them 5 cents too much in the travel item. But we did not come out here on the floor as does the gentleman from Iowa, a member of the committee, and make such a proposal as to drastically reduce a \$3,000,000 item to \$2,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. We did not reduce it on the floor; we did it in the committee and most of the cuts we made in committee stuck.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman want these huge reclamation projects costing so many millions and billions of dollars properly policed in the interests of the taxpayers of the United States?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman will remember that when I was chairman of this committee we reduced the personnel of the Bureau of Reclamation, we limited the amount of dollars they could spend, and 11 months and 17 days after operating under the appropriations made in the last session of the Eightieth Congress the Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation testified over in the Senate to the effect that never before in the history of America had so much been accomplished by the Bureau for the development of the country as had been accomplished in those 11 months and 17 days under the appropriation made by the last session of the Eightieth Congress, and, of course, that was due to the fact that they did not have millions to waste or play with, but were obliged to make every dollar count.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to the previous amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The committee has considered the appropriations for the Bureau very carefully. I see no need for this limitation. I hope that the House will vote down the



limitation submitted by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NORRELL: On page 237 after line 6 insert the following:

"Not to exceed 12 percent of the construction allotment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project from the appropriation 'construction and rehabilitation' contained in this chapter shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner be expended for construction work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuitable for contract or when excessive bids are received; and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared by the Commissioner."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will do to the reclamation construction fund what the amendment yesterday will do to the Bonneville construction fund. It is existing law, but it simply puts existing law back into the bill. The Committee accepted the amendment yesterday, and I am sure there will be no objection to the amendment today.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, on this side the committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of chapter VII be considered as read, to be open to amendment and points of order at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order to the remainder of this chapter?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order, on the ground it is permanent legislation on an appropriation bill and not in accordance with the rules of the House, to the language appearing in lines 18 to 24, page 246, and reading as follows:

#### MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), amounts equal to the sums received during the current year and each fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order and at the proper time will offer an amendment in lieu of the language appearing at that point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] makes a point of order against the language mentioned by him, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] concedes the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order to the remainder of this chapter? If not, the Chair will consider points of order waived.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Washington: On page 246, line 18, insert the following:

#### "MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

"For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the current fiscal year from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I wish to thank the members of this committee on both sides of the aisle for the favorable consideration they have given us in the Great Lakes region in combating a menace that has virtually destroyed a \$12,000,000 industry. In this bill there are \$203,000 to combat the sea lamprey, which is a parasite and is ruining our fishing industry in the Great Lakes.

As an example, in Lake Huron it used to be that the catch of lake trout would average a little under 200,000,000 pounds a year. Last year the catch of lake trout in Lake Huron was less than 300 tons.

In Lake Michigan the average catch of lake trout normally is 6,000,000 tons. Last year the catch was under 1,000,000 tons.

Mr. Chairman, the sea lamprey has caused a great deal of unemployment among our fishermen. Our Fish and Wildlife Service has done a good job so far and I wish to commend the Fish and Wildlife Service. Mr. Day, the director, is a very able administrator. I am sure that with the funds made available to him by the committee that, along with the professional people, he will be able to conduct research on the sea lamprey so that eventually some means will be developed whereby we can bring this parasite in the Great Lakes under control.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I happened to read the article the other day about the sea lamprey and I was amazed at the great destruction in Lake Huron, particularly. But, this seems to me to be just a simple factual illustration of the necessity for the Federal Government to aid States

and communities who are suffering great hardships. As I read the article, they really do not know what to do about the situation.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. Chairman, this matter involves many other States. It involves the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Ontario, Canada. So, it is more than a State problem. My own State of Michigan has made efforts to combat this sea lamprey, but one State cannot do the job because of the waters that are involved.

The sea lamprey has a most unusual history. It is a salt water parasite that came into the Great Lakes through the Welland Canal. It is interesting to note that they go up into our streams to spawn, and after they spawn the adults decompose and the larvae embed themselves in the mud of the stream where they lie for approximately 3 years. So, our only hope is that we will be able to find some means to combat this parasite while it is in the larva stage in the stream. I know that the Fish and Wildlife Service plans on treating the stream beds with chemicals, the muddy bottoms where the larvae might be bedding. They are planning also on working with electric shock in the various mud beds to see if they cannot kill them that way. They have also brought in another type of eel. I believe they call it the American eel, from the Atlantic coast. This eel does not breed in fresh water. It, however, acts as a parasite.

I wish to warn the committee that next year enough evidence will be presented as to what will have to be done to bring the sea lamprey under control, and it will necessitate coming before the committee and asking for more money.

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to, at this time, pay my respects to the chairman of this subcommittee, the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of Ohio, for the unfailing interest he has shown in the welfare and security of America.

He is truly an all-American Congressman, handling the all-American bill—as he often refers to the Interior appropriation bill—and rightly so. No one Member of Congress has contributed so much toward the development of our American West and those of us who come from that part of the country are truly and deeply appreciative for his fine leadership, his keen understanding, and his feeling of tolerance and friendship.

We are also deeply indebted to the Honorable HENRY JACKSON of Washington who comes from the same part of the country as I do—the Northwest. He has been a stalwart fighter in the effort to develop our natural resources and the people of his State and district are extremely fortunate in having him represent them and the rest of the country is indebted to him for his fine work in behalf of America.

The Honorable WILLIAM NORRELL, of Arkansas, has always shown himself to be a true friend of reclamation and irri-

gation and his consistent support down through the years has greatly benefited the development of the State of Montana and the West.

The ranking minority Member, the Honorable BEN JENSEN, of Iowa, and his colleague, the Honorable IVOR FENTON, of Pennsylvania, have always shown me every consideration and, while at times we disagreed, they always listened to my side of the argument and recognized the need for the development of our country.

I am extremely pleased that this committee and the House, has approved the full amounts requested for the projects allowed in my district. All of these will be of great benefit to my State and will do much to further Montana's development and give security to our people.

To MIKE KIRWAN and the members of his committee I want to extend my thanks for their help and contribution toward the building of Montana and the development of our natural resources. The all-American chairman of the Interior Appropriations Committee has once again proved his interest in the development of our country.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on numerous occasions the Members of the House have heard me speak on the need for soil conservation on our public lands, and especially on the lands of the Navajo and the Hopi Indian Reservations.

I have also spoken about the problem among the Navajos, which comes about because of the fact that their milk goats were taken away from them in great numbers during the Collier reign of the Indian Service. Since that time the standard of living of the Indians on the Navajo Reservation has gone down, down, down, because the milk goat is the foster mother of the Indian just as the milk cow is the foster mother of us white folks.

In the last session of the Eightieth Congress we provided \$100,000 to be loaned to the Navajo Indians to buy milk goats to help build up their herds so that they could have some milk for their children and themselves. I see my good friend from Arizona, JOHN MURDOCK, nodding his head. He knows all about the problem I am talking about.

It appears that the Indian Office has seen fit to make it difficult for those Indians to borrow from that fund which the Congress provided. We instructed the Indian Service to be just as lenient with those suffering Indians in order to help them purchase milk goats, so they could have milk to supplement the food which they are able to grow on that rocky, sandy desert in addition to the food sent by kindly hearts from all over the United States. Now we learn they are trying to charge those Indians \$75 to \$100 for a milk goat, and then they want good security which most of the Indians cannot furnish. That was not the purpose at all; that was not the intent of the Congress.

I have here a letter from the managing director of Navajo Assistance, Inc., which explains this problem in full. It is as follows:

NAVAJO ASSISTANCE, INC.,  
Gallup, N. Mex., February 20, 1950.  
Hon. J. R. NICHOLS,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. NICHOLS: Referring to the widespread publicity alleging that Navajos spurned United States loans to purchase milk goats:

Looking at it from the Navajo standpoint, the facts are as follows:

Fifteen years ago thousands of Navajo goats were slaughtered by Government agents, without reimbursement, thus depriving these poor people of badly needed milk and meat.

Since that time the Navajos consistently pleaded that goats were needed for their sustenance, and that the goats destroyed be replaced. Finally, a year or so ago, they were happy to be told that \$100,000 had been appropriated for this purpose.

But then disappointments came:

1. The Indian Bureau insisted that the goats must be covered by present sheep permits. The poor people, for whom the goats were intended, had no sheep permits.

2. There must be proper security to borrow from this goat-loan fund. The poor Navajos had no security.

3. The goats were to be paid for at high prices. How could the poor Navajos possibly pay from \$75 to \$100 for a milk goat? Fifteen years ago the Indian Bureau wastefully slaughtered their goats, in some cases paying the Navajo nothing, and in other cases about \$1 per goat. Those goats suited their purpose for both milk and meat. Why should they now pay such terribly high prices for purebred goats which would cause them too great a loss if one died or if they were impelled to kill one for direly needed food for their families?

So, when the Navajos were given to realize the complications in connection with obtaining goats from the Government, they threw up their hands in despair. In their minds, it was just another case of flowery promises with resultant shattered hopes.

The Navajos are still pleading for goats. They need goats, not only for milk but also for meat. There is nothing finer for the sustenance of poor families isolated in the hills and along the arroyos. They cannot afford to purchase canned milk. That is not the solution. Neither is their problem solved by providing surplus powdered milk. The enormous amount of powdered milk promised has not materialized, and reports are coming in that such as has been distributed is causing vomiting and diarrhea. Bad water supply on the reservation doesn't mix well with such foodstuffs.

The Navajos are experienced in raising goats. A small goat herd gives them confidence that their families can be carried through adverse conditions, and not starve.

It would bring great joy in Navajoland—and I believe even the angels in heaven would rejoice—if the Indian Bureau would atone for its sins of 1935 and now give these poor people goats they so direly need.

Yours in the service of these neglected fellow-Americans.

NAVAJO ASSISTANCE, INC.,  
BERT POUSMA, Managing Director.

I have also received a letter from a gentleman in Albuquerque, N. Mex., who explains the problem of the Navajo Indians and what has brought them to their present sad state. His letter is as follows, although I am leaving out his name because I have not asked permission to use his name:

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., March 29, 1950.  
Representative BEN F. JENSEN,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: From my observation and experience as an Indian trader for 25 years, I

can say that you are absolutely right in your stand that a sound soil conservation program is essential to stabilize the economy of the American Indian.

Probably nowhere is this true fact more clearly demonstrated than in that part of the Navajo country that in pre-John Collier days was designated as the eastern Navajo jurisdiction. This desert country with an Indian population of over 10,000 people, is the original habitat of the Navajo Tribe, and is roughly outlined by the Mexican town of Cuba, N. Mex., on the east, the AT&SF railroad tracks on the south, the Navajo Reservation to the west, and the San Juan River to the north. It is called the Allotted Indian Country, and is not part of the Navajo Reservation proper. Ownership is a crazy checkerboard of land titles: Indian allotments, railroad land, State school sections, and a few white homesteads, and public domain. However, although next to the Federal Government the Navajos are the largest land owners, they do not receive their prorated share of the public domain range under the present system of yearly individual grazing permits.

At present the grazing rights to this huge range country is under the management of Taylor Grazing District No. 7. Grazing permits are supposed to be issued impartially to both white and Indian stockmen according to their base rights of owned land and water. Unfortunately, the Indian Department, for some unknown reason, stopped allotting 160-acre tracts to the Navajos of this country back in the 1920's. Therefore the young Indians of today, owning no land, are denied grazing permits and cannot enter the livestock business in their own country which for centuries has been the economic backbone of the tribe's self-supporting existence.

Here is a large population of landless Indians that is increasing and piling up more misery, sickness, and poverty each year, with apparently no sound program offered by the Indian Department to solve the problem.

From my long residence in this Indian country I knew first hand that their economic conditions were terrible, but GI's returning from tour of duty in Europe tell me that nowhere in their travels did they see more poverty, misery, and sickness than among our own Navajo Indians of the eastern Navajo jurisdiction.

When I first came to the eastern Navajo jurisdiction in 1919, the dipping records of three of the Indian Department vats, Kinebito, Carson, and Ojo Encino, showed that these Indians owned 125,000 head of sheep and goats. This number of Indian livestock steadily declined to 36,752 head by the year 1935. In 1935, Commissioner John Collier came out with his Navajo livestock-reduction program on the reservation proper. Why he ever included the allotted country of the eastern Navajo jurisdiction in this stock-reduction order, he was never able to explain. This order was so idiotic that many people now refuse to believe that any responsible official of the United States Government ever issued it. However, the records prove that he did.

Here was the eastern Navajo jurisdiction, an open-range country where both the white and Indian livestock men grazed their herds—a public range where the Indian livestock numbers were declining, while the whites' herds were increasing. Over the violent protests of the Indians, and violating a solemn agreement made between the Indian Department and the Navajo tribal council that Indian herds of 100 head or less would not be required to reduce, the Indian Department moved into the eastern Navajo jurisdiction and forced a livestock reduction of one-half of all the goats owned by the Indians of the eastern Navajo jurisdiction.

It is very hard for me, an average citizen, to try and figure out just how the minds of



those "screwballs" in the Department of Indian Affairs really work.

The Indian Department purchased these reduced goats for \$1 per head, and then they turned right around and offered to sell the same Indians milk goats for \$75 to \$100 per head.

That was in 1935. A few days ago I read in the public press that the Indian Department again offered to sell Navajos milk goats for \$75 to \$100 per head, and were very surprised when the Indians refused to buy.

There is, in my opinion, a simple solution to the Navajo problem. Changing Indian Commissioners won't do the job, but a thorough house cleaning in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington will.

Very truly yours,

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am glad the gentleman has brought this matter to our attention. May I remind him that in the recent rehabilitation bill passed by the Congress provision was made for a watchdog committee of five Members from each House. I feel that this and other pertinent matters ought to be called to the attention of that watchdog committee so that any such matters may be corrected.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; that was my purpose in bringing this to the attention of the House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I received today a release from the Department of the Interior Information Service concerning the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to the effect that four employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were on the list of the Department of the Interior's sixth honor awards. I doubt that many people in the Indian Service deserve gold medals for the job they are doing and have done in the Indian Service while the Indians suffer.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in the last minutes of consideration of chapter 7, the Interior Department appropriation, I want to say a few words about the Indian service to remind the committee that anything I said yesterday with regard to the hospital at Albuquerque was genuine and that I meant it for the benefit of the Indians. I take advantage at this time as I see several members of the Committee on Public Lands present to ask them to read the testimony of Dr. Foard, Director of the Medical Service of the Indian Bureau. I believe they will be enlightened at the grand testimony he gave. I know the Indian service, particularly the health department of the Indians, and the health of the Indians themselves will be greatly benefited if the recommendations of Dr. Foard are carried into effect. In his testimony he recommended, for instance, that the service be permitted to staff the hospitals with doctors without regard to civil service. He said that he cannot recruit his medical service as it should be recruited under the present limitations. I refer specifically to his being hampered by the civil-service requirements for doctors. I am sure if the great Committee on Public Lands would

present some authorizing legislation so that the health department of the Bureau of Indian Affairs might be permitted to staff the hospitals with doctors without regard to civil service, they would be in a better position. I recommend to the Committee on Public Lands the testimony offered by Dr. Foard and I will be glad to cooperate with them in trying to solve the problems of the health of our first Americans.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this chapter and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, on page 254 of the bill there is an item of \$474,000 for the Virgin Islands Corporation. This is an item which should never again occur in an appropriation bill, provided the Virgin Islands Corporation is put on a business basis; otherwise, additional losses will occur.

The last 2 weeks of March I spent in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico further looking into the operations of that company, along with some other programs that are in effect down there. The Members of the House will probably recall that some months ago we passed a bill reorganizing the Virgin Islands Corporation. It went to the other body, where the bill was very substantially amended, if not somewhat emasculated. But, in order to get any kind of bill at all, the conferees had to accept what was eventually drafted.

We have had several months of experience under the Virgin Islands Corporation new law. In a report which I submitted to the Public Lands Committee and the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, a copy of which I have here, under date of April 19, I made 29 specific recommendations with respect to our program in the Virgin Islands and in Puerto Rico. Some of those referring to the Virgin Islands Corporation I wish now to read:

Public Law 149, Eighty-first Congress, first session, the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, should be amended by providing in section 9 that the Board of Directors shall be composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, and five businessmen to be appointed by the President of the United States.

The possibility of leasing lands in the British Virgin Islands for livestock grazing purposes should be explored by the management of the Virgin Islands Corporation.

The management of the Virgin Islands Corporation should explore the possibilities of producing cattle feed from a mixture of bagasse and molasses.

The management of the Virgin Islands Corporation should give consideration to the development of local food crops as a substitute for imported fresh or canned fruits and vegetables—

And so on through the 29 recommendations.

This mixed food program, if successful, would enable them to market at a profitable price certain products, instead of giving the molasses away, which they are now doing substantially.

When I say these deficits should no longer appear, I say that on the ground that if business management is put into this operation down there you will have a profitable operation and these deficits will not occur. There are tremendous possibilities in the Virgin Islands for profitable operation. As I argued when the bill was before this House, I did not believe we would ever reach profitable operations the way the company was then conducted, and I think what has happened in the last 18 months justifies my argument at that time. I think that the present Board of Directors of the Virgin Islands Corporation from which too much is now expected due to their many duties, said Board having been set up by this new law which conforms substantially to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget—I think that Board is satisfied that changes should be made and that we should amend that law so that more genuine business experience and policies may be put into that corporation.

In addition to this loss of \$470,000, you will be faced with a deficit of about \$745,000 in connection with the two municipal councils of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas and St. Croix. The whole of the Virgin Islands operation should be on a profitable basis. We are doing those people an injustice when we force them to operate in such a way that they have to come here and ask us for approximately a million dollars per annum to cover their deficits.

In this report I point out that we have no justification whatsoever for having a municipal council in the Island of St. Thomas and also a municipal council in the Island of St. Croix, two legislative bodies there, when only one should exist.

I hope that the Appropriations Committee will look into these matters and give our committee cooperation in correcting some of these bad practices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

All time has expired on the pending chapter.

#### CHAPTER VIII. EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will now read chapter VIII for amendment.

All points of order to this chapter have been waived.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and the payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); \$3,486,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 259, line 5, strike out "\$3,486,000," and insert "\$3,386,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the members of the committee will follow me, I think they will want to adopt this amendment. My amendment proposes to reduce the funds for the Bureau of the Budget by \$100,000. The purpose of the reduction would be to deny the Bureau of the Budget two proposed new regional offices.

There is not a Member of the House but who has declaimed somewhere about the expanding Government and about adding regional offices and starting new empires or something of that sort.

The Bureau of the Budget asked in its estimate two additional regional offices for itself. The amount was \$50,000 each. I have in my hand the hearings. On page 1516 you will find under the paragraph entitled "Field Service" the following, which is their justification for this added \$100,000:

The Bureau now has four small field offices in western and midwestern cities where Federal field activity is concentrated. These cities are Chicago, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. The Bureau is requesting authority and funds in 1951 to establish two new field offices, one to cover the southeastern part of the country and one for the northeastern part.

What that means is that at the present time the northeastern and southeastern part of the country are serviced by the main office of the Bureau of the Budget here in Washington, D. C., which is pretty well situated for the northeast and southeast part of the country.

The Bureau has these little field offices, mentioned, at Chicago in the Midwest, at Dallas in the South, and at Denver and San Francisco. So, from a travel standpoint those are pretty well distributed. Washington is well located to serve the southeastern part of the country and also the northeastern part of the country.

It is just as simple as that. It is merely a question of whether or not you want to add another \$100,000 to establish two new field offices and move a part of the Bureau of the Budget out of Washington. It costs \$50,000 apiece to open these new field offices. There is really no justification for starting them unless you want to see the Government expand more and more.

So I have offered this amendment which would reduce the amount for the Bureau of the Budget by \$100,000 and save the expense of the establishment of two new field offices. I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we recognize there is weight and force to what the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has said. We will accept the amendment and see if we can strike a balance in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed 150 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); publication and dissemination of atomic information; payment of tort claims pursuant to law; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000) and travel expenses; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and payment of obligations incurred under prior year contract authorizations; \$647,820,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1950, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of this appropriation during the current fiscal year in an amount not exceeding \$300,150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if such act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; or

(C) to continue any community facility construction project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project or its continuation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as used herein, the term "construction project" includes the purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the current estimate to complete any construction project (except community facilities) exceeds by 15 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated cost of a construc-

tion project covered by clause (A) of the foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director, the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing provisos shall have no application with respect to technical and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate construction or immediate continuation of construction is necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if the Director agrees that such certification is justified: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where the fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where the fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but think, when I hear all these arguments on this appropriation bill, just how far it goes in affecting the economy of our country; not only the economy of our country, but I am thinking more today about the children that are coming on, your children and my children, and our grandchildren who will have to bear this burden. I do not know how our children are going to carry on when we Members of Congress are spending so much money, and when we are short approximately seven or eight billion dollars in tax revenue toward balancing the budget. I feel that the people in this country are being taxed to the limit. Why we do not use a little good common sense and balance the budget and not pile this debt on to our children and our children's children, we ought to assume the obligation ourselves. You know, some times I just cannot understand why we are not big enough for the job, and I wonder whether we are ever going to arrive at the point where we will have a President of the United States who will exercise economy and balance the budget. You are never going to get any place until you have a President and departments of Government that want to balance the budget. You are not going to get any place until you do that, and we do not have anybody in the White House or in the Cabinet offices today that seems to have any desire to do it.

A very interesting article came into my office which was gotten out by the Aluminum Specialty Co., general office, Manitowoc, Wis. It reads:

#### ATTENTION AMERICANS

Our country now has loaned over \$260,000,000,000 to countries having a less per capita debt than ours and allowing foreign-made goods, made with our money, to be imported thereby putting United States labor out of work.

This is nearly double the amount of the combined national debt of England, France, Italy, and all nations to whom we are giving aid.



A debt of about \$2,000 for every man, woman, or child in the United States.

Why did we inflate our currency?

Today there is nothing bought or earned on which you are not taxed directly or indirectly or both, and still money is given abroad, not for charity, but money which will be used to import goods into the United States to put our labor out of employment.

Don't forget every dollar given or loaned abroad is your money and you must pay for this in added taxes on everything you buy.

The WPA pays no share of the debt and its upkeep is paid by the worker.

Our forefathers came to this country to get away from foreign oppression and gain freedom but we seem to be willing to give away the liberty of our children by helping foreigners who have less debt than we have.

A bankrupt country means slavery to its citizens the same as a dictatorship.

What country would lend us money?

We cannot run our own country (strikes) but we think we can rule the world.

Why allow 400,000 foreigners into this country to displace our own people after the billions of dollars we have given abroad to keep them there, when we have so many unemployed. Increased costs have killed our export business. After loaning Canada 300 million she put an embargo on all American goods which could be bought from Great Britain.

Money sent abroad does not buy your product.

The people pay the bill. If you don't think so compare the cost of running your home now and before the war.

Note what the great Samuel Gompers said: "The greatest crime a company can commit against its employees is not to make a profit."

What has become of our Monroe Doctrine?

Why elect people to public office no employer would hire?

ALUMINUM SPECIALTY CO.,  
General Office, Manitowoc, Wis.

That is a pretty broad statement to make, so be careful, men, about what might happen to us.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: On page 265, line 22, strike all beginning with the words "Provided further" down to and including the word "annum" in line 4 on page 266.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMAS and Mr. SCRIVNER.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 8, noes 46.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-seven Members are present; not a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and, the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Commit-

tee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### CLOSING OF VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the order issued by the Secretary of National Defense that the Waltham General Hospital, the Percy Jones Hospital, and the Valley Forge Hospital, all Army hospitals, be closed, and I also understand that Navy hospitals are being closed, is not only a great blow to the service men and women and their families who are entitled to hospitalization and care but also to the veterans who are in the Veterans' Administration hospitals.

I do not need to remind the Members of the House that those men who are hospitalized in the Army and Navy hospitals are all service-connected cases. There are not enough beds in the Veterans' Administration hospitals. Those men would be out on the streets, as well as the service men and women and those who are now serving in the Army and Navy, and their families. With the draft bill reported out of committee, it seems the height of folly to close down these Army hospitals. The need will increase for additional hospital beds in all the armed service hospitals with more and more patients coming in each day. And the need for additional beds is increasing daily in the Veterans' Administration hospitals.

How you are going to take care of the disabled, I do not know. It looks to me as if they did not care what happened to the sick.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

#### HOURLY MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### SATURDAY SESSION

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, tell us if there is to be a session on Saturday? There has been some conflicting opinion about it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. There will be a session on Saturday for consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. No other legislation except that?

Mr. McCORMACK. No other legislation except that.

#### HOSPITALIZATION FOR VETERANS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Armed Service Committee reported out the selective-service legislation to extend selective service for a period of 2 years in preparation of the country's national-defense program in event of an emergency.

And, at the same time, with 2,700 veterans in Pennsylvania awaiting hospitalization, orders are issued to deactivate and close up Valley Forge General Hospital. This is presumably an economy move. To me it is preposterous to talk about economy in the face of human misery and suffering.

This hospital provides regional-type hospital care for over 100,000 troops in the area and for approximately 75,000 overseas troops which are provided general medical and surgical care. Over a million troops are provided hepatic-metabolic care; approximately 900,000 troops are provided plastic surgery care; approximately 700,000 troops are provided neuropsychiatric care; also provides care for veterans of the two World Wars. This hospital should be retained for those in the services and the veterans of Pennsylvania. The closing of this hospital leaves but one general hospital east of the Mississippi—the Walter Reed Hospital—a 1,800-bed hospital with 2,000 patients at the present time and many on the waiting list.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Milton Jarrett Norman Post of the American Legion, Sunbury, Pa., which is in the district of my good and able friend and colleague, Ivor D. FENTON, who has been making the fight to retain this hospital. It expresses in a forceful manner my feelings in this matter, and I quote:

It is, indeed, an ignominious reward for the preservation of this Nation's heritage. It is sheer mockery to flaunt in the face of those who gave so much more the word "economy." It is pure callousness to minimize the afflicted, wounded, and maimed.

In my opinion, in view of the evident needs, to close this hospital at this time is a grave and serious mistake.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] is recognized for 15 minutes.

AS A RESULT OF DELEGATING POWERS TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, THE CONGRESS WILL SOME DAY BE CALLED UPON TO REPEAL "LAWS" WHICH IN FACT IT NEVER PASSED

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 16, President Truman signed H. R. 2023, a bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine imposed

by Congress in the year of 1886, now 64 years ago.

I have long been an ardent supporter of the proposal to repeal both the licenses as well as the Federal taxes on both white and yellow oleomargarine. I voted for the repeal of this unfair legislation when it was first considered by this House, and I want it clearly understood that I have always opposed the license and the tax on oleomargarine.

It was utter nonsense to compel the grocer or storekeeper to take out a license and pay a tax in order to sell an American housewife a pound of oleomargarine. It was ridiculous for the laws to make the housewife take the little yellow capsule or tablet and color her own spread, when the margarine producers could work the color into it at no additional expense when they made the product.

The record of this House will disclose that not alone did I advocate the repeal of the Federal taxes by the Congress and vote for the repeal, but additionally thereto, in a press release on February 11, 1948, I said in part as follows:

The need for oleomargarine \* \* \* grows and grows in importance as high prices make the homemakers' problem increasingly difficult. \* \* \* Wholesale distributors of yellow margarine pay \$480 annually, distributors of the white product only \$200. Retailers pay \$48 and \$6 respectively. Great effort is being made to repeal these taxes, as well as the 10-cent Federal tax on the yellow margarine. \* \* \* In Ohio, however, our situation is not like that of many States, because our State laws absolutely prohibit both the manufacture and the sale of yellow margarine. Even if Congress removed the 10-cent Federal tax, we in Ohio would not benefit. So \* \* \* I would urge those of you who do not want to pay extra for a very real bit of labor-saving, to take it to our Ohio Legislature and see what you can do with it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank you for granting me this special order and the privilege of addressing this House for 30 minutes today. I want to thank the great number of my colleagues who are here present for giving up important duties to lend their ears to this talk on a subject which is daily becoming of greater import to all of us.

I want to talk to you about the oleo bill, the penalties which it imposed, and the administration of Federal statutes by various agencies concerned with constraining legislative action which is some day going to make it necessary for this Congress to repeal so-called laws which the Congress in fact never passed.

Mr. Speaker, that statement may seem paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true.

There are today a number of Federal agencies charged with administering the affairs of agriculture, labor, banking, industry, commerce, and trade that are now legally empowered to make rules and regulations which have the full force of law.

These departments, bureaus, commissions, and other agencies of government have been clothed by this Congress with powers to indict a man, bring him to trial, sit as his judge, and impose such penalties and other punishments as they deem fit. These are matters to which

Congress will shortly have to direct its attention in order to abate in part, if not in toto, many of these discretionary powers in the name of equity and justice to American citizens and taxpayers.

Some few weeks ago there was returned to this House from the conference committee handling the oleo bill, H. R. 2023, a conference report for final passage and adoption by this House. However, the bill that came back to us from the conference was not the bill that we had passed and sent to the Senate. It was not the bill for which I voted and which I wholeheartedly approved. It had been changed in several of its more important particulars, and it was in opposition to this vicious change that I cast my vote.

Mr. Speaker, of a certainty, it is presumed, the common and the ordinary penalties imposed against the violation of statutes of these United States should be imposed against those who would violate the new law with respect to the labeling, marketing, and the serving of oleomargarine. That is but normal to all legislation that passes our body.

While this bill was in the Senate, however, added to it was a sleeper or a rider that was wholly indefensible and which introduced matters into this legislation that were entirely extraneous, not germane, and in nowise whatever related to oleomargarine. This rider provided that the penalties for a violation of the Oleomargarine Act would apply with equal force to any violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act by businessmen who produce and distribute thousands of other commodities.

We in this body here have long been mindful of the fact that every last parliamentary practice that could be invoked, would be invoked and brought into play against the passage of the oleo bill. Certainly there was none within the circle of my friends in this House who ever anticipated that we would see a bill drawn up to remove Federal taxes on oleo, leave this Chamber in such language that it would expose business houses in these United States which made anything from carpet tacks to locomotives—to a penalty of \$5,000 per day for some violation of a rule or regulation.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention to the remarks of the honorable Representative from the Second District of Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] on the floor of this House on March 7, 1950, in opposition to the proposed rider. He stated in part:

This proposed amendment to the Federal Trade Commission Act is subject to the following objections:

First. There has been no demonstrated need for such unusual authority;

Second. There have been no hearings of any kind on the proposal;

Third. It has never been considered by the proper committee of the Congress;

Fourth. It violates the spirit of the Reorganization Act in that it amends basic statutes by means of a rider which is not germane to the main purposes of the legislation;

Fifth. It is not offered in good faith by its supporters, since its primary purpose is to get Members of this House to vote against the oleomargarine bill.

I have no intention of going into the pros and cons of butter versus oleomargarine.

But I do object, and strenuously, to this attempt to amend the organic act of the Federal Trade Commission without any consideration as to the final effect of such legislation.

This is no way to legislate.

I shall, therefore, vote against this conference report. This is without reference to the difference in opinion in reference to the oleo controversy.

Mr. Speaker, when the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Pure Food and Drug Administration, and other bureaus and agencies of the Government were established the Congress in its wisdom saw fit to delegate to these arms of the Government the power to issue rules and regulations in order to effectuate the declared purpose of Congress in enacting the law that gave birth to the various activities.

Additionally thereto this Congress delegated to those that were charged with the administration of that law the right to make the rules and the regulations to see that the organic law as passed by Congress was made effective with respect to the commerce and trade of these United States.

This Congress went even further. It clothed these agencies with the power to issue citations, edicts, cease-and-desist orders, and other instruments, and to designate fines for failure to comply in acting under the powers which we have delegated to them for these many, many years.

As time went on usage and custom gave their rules and regulations the full force of law, and too often other Members of this House and myself have heard of penalties imposed by these agencies for what at times appeared to seem frivolous rules and regulations in restraint of trade.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress certainly had reason to believe that these agencies would construe the organic law as passed by this House by the ordinary use of good common sense.

Certainly I for one never expected to see a law so construed as to find an American farmer denied the right to haul his neighbor's spinach to market in his farm wagon, because they both had washed the sand out of their spinach to make it more marketable. Yet there is a case now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission which in substance holds that spinach is a farm product only as long as it remains unwashed and contains sand. If the farmer washes out the sand, the spinach becomes a manufactured product—and thereby is subject to a different classification under ICC license regulations applicable to common carriers.

Fact, logic, reason, and common sense dictate the frivolity of a ruling—that if you take oysters or clams out of their shells, they too became manufactured goods, or if you knock the head and tail off a shrimp, a different law applies to its shipment.

I take a very dim view of a current regulation which says that a tomato plant is not a farm commodity. Separate the cream from the milk—take the shells off peanuts or any other nuts—and



you remove them from the class of a farm or agricultural product and therefore are compelled to obtain special permit and license to transport them in your own conveyance down a Federal United States highway built with your own tax money. Inasmuch as certain preserved farm products are classed as manufactured goods by the ICC, who knows but what if you wrap an apple in a piece of paper, or wax a turnip to preserve it, and the same is brought to the ICC's attention, the apples and turnips so wrapped and so waxed will also be classed as manufactured goods.

Mr. Speaker, ponder on this fact. The oleomargarine law as signed by President Truman includes oleomargarine under the Federal Trade Commission Act regulating advertising. Subsection (1) of section 5 of that act specifically provides that—

Any person, partnership, or corporation who violates an order of the Commission to cease and desist after it has become final, and while such order is in effect, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

The rider inserted by the Senate provided:

Each separate violation of such an order shall be a separate offense, except that in the case of a violation through continuing failure or neglect to obey a final order of the Commission each day of continuance of such failure or neglect shall be deemed a separate offense.

And for each succeeding day a penalty of not more than \$5,000 may be charged.

In the passage of the oleomargarine bill, these undue penalties which would be assessed against the violators of oleomargarine legislation, were not alone made applicable to such violators, but were made applicable to all business houses in the United States which come within the provision—not of an oleomargarine administrator—but of the Federal Trade Commission.

During the first session of the Eightieth Congress the Honorable JOSEPH P. O'HARA, of Minnesota, introduced H. R. 3871 to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission and to define the powers of the FTC and its other duties in order to cure the inequities which have crept into bureaucratic administration. The bill proposed to take from the Federal Trade Commission the powers to decide when the law was violated, and to transfer that power to the United States district court where it belongs, leaving to the Commission only the function of initiating and prosecuting proceedings under the act. Thus, in that way would the Federal Trade Commission be a true administering agent and no longer sit as grand jury, judge, prosecuting attorney, and trial jury all in one.

H. R. 3871 further provided that from the time such a suit is filed in a court of competent jurisdiction, the trial would be governed by the rules applying to other court cases under the rules of civil procedure and judicial code, and that, Mr. Speaker, is the way the laws

of the United States ought to be administered.

In rendering decision, one Federal district court judge would be substituted for five commissioners.

H. R. 3871 provided that the fines for false advertising of foods, drugs, devices, or cosmetics under section 14 of the present act remain, and that the injunction provided against such advertising by section 13 of the present act could in the future only be sought at the time of filing complaint in the district court under section 5.

In short, H. R. 3871 was a bill to cure the evils that have long been apparent to all in the Federal Trade Commission Act as it now stands, and repose the judicial procedures with respect to the enforcement of this act in the United States district courts where they belong.

Mr. Speaker, in the time which you have so graciously allotted for this speech I cannot address myself to the many, many provisions for improving and making more effective the declared purposes of this Congress when they created the Federal Trade Commission, and belatedly clothed it in the robes of judicial procedure. Contrary to the checks and balances system of our founding fathers, the Federal Trade Commission makes its own laws, which are called rules and regulations, and then tries violators and adjudges them guilty or innocent of violations. This is not good practice under the American way of life.

Extensive hearings covering pages of testimony were held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H. R. 3871. Many witnesses were heard, among them the general counsel for the Federal Trade Commission; the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; professor of law and acting dean, George Washington University Law School; the vice president of Johnson & Johnson Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; the general counsel for the Advertising Federation of America, and communications were received from the National Small Business Men's Association.

Let me quote from the document submitted by the National Small Business Men's Association in support of this bill to cure the evils that have grown into the administration of the Federal Trade Commission:

The various acts conferring jurisdiction on the Federal Trade Commission give it great latitude and discretion in the matter of authorizing and issuing complaints against business enterprises and individuals; clothe it with tremendous investigatory powers and vest it with the right of adjusting complaints, by means of stipulations to cease and desist from practices which the Commission charges are in violation of the several statutes under which it operates, both before or after formal complaints are filed; and, finally, enable it to seek enforcement of its orders through our Federal courts.

The Commission acts as an administrative agency, a bureau of investigation, a division for prosecution, a jury determining the facts, and a court in interpreting and applying the law, and finally reverts to a prosecuting agency to enforce its own edicts.

In this administrative agency there has been embodied the ability to legislate through interpretation; to act as a branch of the executive department; and to function as a judicial tribunal.

This is not the American way of conducting government, and it contributes to a centralization of far too much power in an administrative body—power, the exercise of which is too often without adequate judicial review.

Furthermore, the cost involved in defending one's conduct before the Federal Trade Commission is prohibitive to all but large and wealthy concerns. Proceedings drag out over months and years, hearings are held in numerous places throughout the country and small enterprise is financially and physically exhausted when decisions are finally reached—the record becomes so voluminous that the cost of preparing the same for appeal is oftentimes beyond the ability of small business to pay. It is well known that many smaller businesses have consented to stipulate against using certain trade practices which they believed were perfectly proper and which they would have defended before the Commission had it been possible for them to defray the expense incidental to such proceedings. When the cost of defending one's liberty is made prohibitive by a government, then justice is denied.

We believe that the enactment of H. R. 3871 will correct much of these faults without weakening the service the Federal Trade Commission can continue to afford in matters within its jurisdiction. The right of trial by a court established in the duly constituted judicial structure of the Republic and entirely independent of the Commission or any other agency is not only desirable but essential if we are to have and preserve our democratic form of government rather than further to develop it with a highly centralized and concentrated bureaucracy.

The removal of the trial of a complaint from the Commission to the United States district court as provided in H. R. 3871 will eliminate the costly step in procedure and restore confidence through the knowledge that business will have its day in court before it has been drained white by the costs of first defending itself before the investigator who turned prosecutor and then mounted the woolsock to confirm his first judgment of authorizing the complaint to be filed.

Now it was in defense of the small-business men of our country in general, and in defense of the small as well as the large business interests in the great city of Cleveland in particular, which I represent here in this Congress, that I cast my final vote in opposition to the "sleeper" or the "rider" that was attached to the oleomargarine bill when it came back from the conference committee for vote on the floor of this House.

Instead of doing the things that the small-business men of these United States requested, this bill has made these onerous and vicious practices applicable to every commodity in the United States, and has placed the threatening hand of Federal Government upon every business agency of this country.

Now let me quote what Mr. Leslie D. Taggart, member of the New York bar and member of the trade-mark committee of the patents, trade-marks, and copyright section of the American Bar Association, had to say with respect to the way the Federal Trade Commission is enforcing this law. He says:

First you have the fact that the prosecutor is the judge and jury of his own case, and I believe that many district attorneys would like to have that power, but for the sake of the community, they do not have that power.

The second point is this, the only restriction on the evidence—and this restriction

comes from the appeal provision—the only restriction on the evidence is that when an injured party or party deeming himself injured appeals from the Federal Trade Commission to the appropriate circuit court of appeals, if the court of appeals finds that the findings of the Commission as to the facts are supported by evidence, that shall be conclusive. In other words, we have a situation where not only is the Federal Trade Commission the prosecutor and the judge and jury, but unlike the average court case, the circuit court of appeals, the appellate court, has not the power to inquire into the facts. It must accept the facts as found by the Commission, whether or not those are supported by competent evidence or relative evidence. All that is required is that there be evidence to support the findings.

Mr. John Dwight Sullivan, general counsel of the Advertising Federation of America, testified that H. R. 3871 was a bill which would "correct a procedure that calls for remedy."

Mr. Speaker, please note this well, it is a judge who, in his decision with respect to a case brought before his court against the Federal Trade Commission, speaks as follows:

In our opinion . . . the bill . . . would . . . correct a procedure and practice which call for remedy.

The crux of the present situation was stated by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in the case of *John Bene v. Federal Trade Commission* (299 Fed. 468, 471) as follows:

"The Trade Commission . . . is called upon simultaneously to enact the roles of complainant, jury, judge, and counsel."

Under the present act, when the Commission believe that the act is being violated, it issues a complaint against the alleged offender, who must come in and defend; but all the proceedings from beginning to conclusion are controlled by the Commission and its staff, to and including the issuance of a cease and desist order.

The act specifically provides that—"the findings of the Commission as to the facts, if supported by evidence shall be conclusive"—in the event that the respondent appeals to the circuit court of appeals for a review.

I might read the precise language from subsection (c) of section 5 of the act, which concludes with these words:

"The findings of the Commission as to facts if supported by evidence shall be conclusive."

In actual practice, when the Commission believes that a person or company is operating in violation of the act and issues its complaint, its own staff prepares the case by obtaining witness, subpoenaing documents and other evidence. Its own attorney thereupon presents the case before the trial examiner, who is also an employee of the Commission—Mr. Taggart referred to that fact. The trial examiner presides at all the hearings. After the hearings close he files an advisory report with the Commission. The members of the Commission do not see the witnesses nor attend the hearings; they have no means of exercising a judgment as to the credibility of the witnesses as does a court or jury, by hearing them and seeing them.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt but what the Congress passed the Clayton Act in 1914 to arrest at their inception certain specific acts which were promotive of monopoly. The act of the Federal Trade Commission was to be preventive, and not punitive.

Will you not agree that to impose a \$5,000-a-day fine is altogether punitive? Mr. Isaac W. Digges, who appeared in behalf of the Association of National

Advertisers with a membership of approximately 500 manufacturing companies, and representative of a great cross section of American industry, had this to say with respect to the Federal Trade Commission and its procedure and court trial methods. In testifying before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, Mr. Digges spoke in part, as follows:

But let us assume, Mr. Chairman, that the Commission has carried out the congressional mandate, and certainly I do not question its good faith at any stage during its history. But it seems to me that now we have his (the O'Hara) bill before us, it might be well to look at the roots of this existing legislation to see whether they are imbedded in fertile soil. When we look at the roots, Mr. Chairman, we find, however, that a grafting job has been done. Originally there was one important difference between an FTC procedure and a court trial—the lack of penalty to be assessed against the offenders. That has now been changed by the Wheeler-Lea amendment, which provides that the violation of a Federal Trade Commission order to cease and desist subjects the offender to a civil penalty of \$5,000 for each violation. That may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

Thus, we have introduced into our civil law the proposition that the determination of a fact by an administrative agency may be translated into a penalty of large proportions. Where such power resides, it is my view that justice requires that there be the usual judicial safeguards for the litigant who might be faced with such a penalty. I consider this a matter of principle, and I believe it proper that we examine, or reexamine the commingling of administrative procedures and judicial sanctions as embodied in the legislation under which the Commission presently operates.

Mr. Henry B. King, representing an association of 160 manufacturing companies, testified before the committee in part, as follows:

Let me say at this time that our association is very much aware of the good work accomplished by the Commission and of the deep sense of public duty that its personnel hold. Nevertheless, we believe as a matter of principle that the Commission should be required to try its cases before an impartial court so as to put a stop to the multiple functions of the Commission as investigator, prosecutor, judge, and jury in its own cause.

Let me quote James Landis, former dean of Harvard Law School, who himself served as a Commissioner of the FTC during 1933 and 1934. When testifying before the House committee during hearings on H. R. 2390, he said:

When I went to the Federal Trade Commission I found that the findings of that Commission were, as a matter of practice, drafted by the Commission's attorneys in the case and the prosecuting attorney. It seemed to me absolutely wrong that that should be so. True, the Commission exercised an independent judgment before it said, "Issue an order" or "Don't issue an order," but the findings supporting that order were drafted by the attorneys who presented the case. Naturally, he tied the respondent so that the respondent could not move with the findings he drafted.

Mr. Speaker, that is not justice under the laws of these United States.

Let me here quote from a report of the President's committee of 1937 on a matter with which you in this House are undoubtedly familiar:

There is a conflict of principle involved in their make-up and function. . . . They are vested with duties of administration . . . and at the same time they are given important judicial work. . . . The evils resulting from the confusion of principles are insidious and far-reaching. . . . Pressures and influences properly enough directed toward officers responsible for formulating and administering policy constitute an unwholesome atmosphere in which to adjudicate private rights. But the mixed duties of the Commission render escape from these subversive influences impossible. Furthermore, the same men are obliged to serve both as prosecutors and as judges. This not only undermines judicial fair means; it weakens public confidence in that fairness. Commission decisions affecting private rights and conduct lie under the suspicion of being rationalizations of the preliminary findings which the Commission, in the role of prosecutor, presented to itself.

On page 184 of the hearings held before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on H. R. 3871 is presented a travel table that is the travel table of the case of the Federal Trade Commission against Miles Laboratories, Inc., Docket No. 4993; Federal Trade Commission against Capudine Chemical Co., Docket No. 4852.

There was a total of 14 hearings held at 14 different locations, ranging from St. Augustine, Fla., to Ann Arbor, Mich., in the north, and from New York City in the east to San Francisco on the west coast.

The hearings were held in 14 different cities. In 11 cities, but a single witness was heard. In the three remaining cities two witnesses were heard in each city. There was an average of five persons present, traveling from city to city to conduct these hearings, and they traveled a total distance equivalent to 69,288 miles. The hearings opened on October 16, 1944, and they closed on December 9, 1946, and all of that to hear 17 witnesses.

Is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that in a statement made before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of this House a short 2 years ago, Mr. Kenneth Perry, vice president of the Johnson & Johnson Co., one of America's finest business organizations, in testifying against the present practices of the FTC, spoke in part as follows:

The purpose of this bill is to give the businessman his day in court. That court is to be the traditional common-law court, the district court of the United States in the district where the businessman had his business.

Under a creeping process of administrative encroachment, sustained by judicial legislation, the businessman has become restricted to a day out of court before his adversary. This adversary has previously investigated the businessman's conduct and found it suspect. Accordingly, he prosecutes the businessman for the accused conduct. As an advocate this adversary then adduces evidence which at the same time he hears as a jury. Next he finds the facts with respect to this conduct. Finally, on the basis of these proceedings, as a judge, he orders the businessman with respect to present and future conduct.

The businessman does not like it. He has the uncomfortable feeling that he is not sure of getting a square shake from an adversary who is investigator, prosecutor, jury, and judge all in one. It strikes him as an unholoquadrumvirate.



It is because in part of the foregoing that after having advocated the adoption of the oleomargarine bill to repeal the Federal taxes imposed upon the sale of colored and noncolored oleomargarine, that I was compelled to vote against the bill because of the unholy sleeper or rider that had crept into it after it had left this House and gone to the Senate. As that bill came out of the conference committee it had imposed even greater authority and even more punitive powers to harass and cause unending expenses to big- as well as little-business men all through the United States, and particularly so in the Twenty-second District of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I now wish to insert into the Record a telegram which I received from one of my constituents, president and chairman of the board of the Harris-Seybold Co., one of Cleveland's oldest and most reputable business organizations. The Harris-Seybold Co. makes neither butter nor oleomargarine. It has for many years been engaged in manufacturing offset lithographic printing presses, power paper cutters and other similar machinery as used by printers and allied craftsmen. The telegram reads:

Am advised oleomargarine bill up in the House today. Contains sleeper amendment amending Federal Trade Commission law by providing a \$5,000 fine for initial violation of any Federal Trade Commission order and additional fine of \$5,000 for each day the order is not complied with. Such a provision should be considered on its merits and not passed as a sleeper. Federal Trade Commission rulings are so numerous, comprehensive and in some cases so contrary to accepted good business practice that the average manufacturer would require a staff of high-priced attorneys and investigators constantly checking his operations at an impossible cost to be sure he is not unknowingly violating some ruling. Burden placed on industry by this sleeper amendment is out of all proportion to any possible benefits to the country.

R. V. MITCHELL,  
Chairman, Harris-Seybold Co.

This would seem to state the case with great clarity.

In casting my vote against the sleeper or rider which had been appended to the oleomargarine bill, I did so wholly and solely because I in conscience knew that its enactment would have serious effects upon the continuing employment of hundreds of thousands of our Cleveland workers, and possibly upon every business house in the district which I have the privilege of representing here in this Congress.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS FAVORABLE TO BRANNAN PLAN ARE SELDOM MENTIONED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, there are two important points which highly recommend the Brannan production-payment plan that are seldom mentioned by those who so vigorously oppose it: one is that it will get the Gov-

ernment out of a big-size business, and the other is that it will encourage family-size farms by restricting the payment to not exceeding \$25,000 per year. Although this seems large, it is so much smaller than a \$576,000 payment to one Boston banker, who happened to own potato land in Maine.

#### GET GOVERNMENT OUT OF BUSINESS

There is a loud cry going up now to get the Government out of any kind of business. I agree that the Government should be out of any business that should be operated by private enterprise. It is very strange that people, who are making this clamor, are opposed to the Government through the Commodity Credit Corporation getting out of the business of making loans on, handling, transporting, storing, accepting title to, and selling perishable products running into hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

The Brannan plan will get the Government out of this business. These services represent a large part of the cost to the Government, in many instances as much as one-third, in the price-support programs.

Under the Brannan plan, the Government would never touch these commodities. They would be sold in the open market and the producers would have the same protection through support prices that the manufacturers have had since 1789 through the protective tariff.

The Government, since the first general law—the Protective Tariff Act—was passed in 1789 at the First Congress, has forced the farmers to pay higher prices for practically everything they buy in a protected market, and forced them to sell their products in the open markets of the world. If the Government pays the entire cost of support prices it will not be doing any more for the farmers than it has always done for industry through the protective tariff.

#### FARM PROGRAM OUTMODED

The Brannan plan is receiving unusual attention throughout the country, as well as on Capitol Hill in Washington. I believe that the prosperity of the family farmer is an important bulwark of democracy. Our working farmers want an opportunity to earn a fair income in return for their abundant production. Present price-support legislation is not wholly adequate for this purpose. Under the present program, we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on price supports for potatoes, eggs, milk, and butterfat. The Government buys up enough of these commodities to keep the market price at the support level; then it transports them to various caves and warehouses; pays the freight; puts them in storage; and pays the storage cost. And to top it off, most of these stored, perishable commodities are eventually spoiled. This sort of thing, if it is continued for very long, will endanger the public support for a continuation of the entire farm program.

It is my belief that we need the changes outlined a year ago by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, speaking for the administration. Federal funds should not be used to increase the number and the

size of industrialized, factory-type farm enterprises. What public purpose is to be gained from using Federal funds to pay a \$576,000 potato subsidy to a Boston banker, who happens to own land in Maine?

Working farmers operate 98 percent of all our farms. They need, and the best interest of the Nation demands, the immediate enactment of the administration's farm-price-support proposals. We cannot continue a farm program without the help of Members of Congress from the big cities. Under the Brannan plan, perishable products will seek their price level in the market place; the consumers will get the benefit of lowered prices on many of them; and the cost to the Government of making up the difference to the farmer will be much less than under the present program.

The opponents of the Brannan plan have failed to suggest a plan that can be considered one-half as good as the Brannan plan.

#### THE PEOPLE'S MANDATE: ECONOMY

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am here today having just completed a race for reelection to Congress in the Democratic primaries of Florida, which are tantamount to election in my State.

I just want to point out to the House that in my opinion the people throughout the country, and particularly those whom I represent in Florida, are more interested in economy in Government than in any other issue before the Congress, for they realize that it is a part of our national defense as well as necessary to our domestic security. I appreciate the fact that it is difficult to balance the budget, I realize it is difficult to keep within our tax revenues, but I do wish to point out as a man who has just gone through a political race, that the people of my State, at least, are more interested in their country's coming back to good sound business judgment in government than in any other issue.

I hope we can all cooperate to reduce governmental expenditures.

#### ASSISTANT PARLIAMENTARIAN, PAY INCREASE

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 537) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That, effective May 1, 1950, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, additional compensation at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum to the Assistant Parliamentarian of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole this afternoon, and include a letter from Mr. Claude Wickard, of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each include extraneous matter.

Mr. KARSTEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a citation for distinguished journalism awarded to the Star-Times of St. Louis.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a report.

Mr. HERTER (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include the tenth article by Mr. Frank Waldrop.

Mr. GWINN (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each include extraneous matter.

Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. LANE) was given permission to extend his remarks.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the special Senate committee in connection with the investigation ordered by S. Res. 202, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5472. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1069. An act to amend section 3552 of the Revised Statutes relating to the covering into the Treasury of all moneys arising from charges and deductions.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BARING, for Thursday, May 4, 1950, on account of illness in family.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 5, 1950, at 11 o'clock a. m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1429. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$28,000 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 583), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5968. A bill to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control over all public swimming pools, playgrounds, and parks situated in the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 2005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 8364. A bill to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach and Oriental Beach, Kings County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HEDRICK:

H. R. 8365. A bill to increase the excise tax on imported crude petroleum and crude petroleum derivatives, and to limit importations of petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 8366. A bill to supplement the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2029), relating to the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 8367. A bill to authorize the exchange of wildlife-refuge lands within the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 8368. A bill authorizing the payment of allowances in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 8369. A bill to authorize grants and loans to cooperatives and nonprofit associations, operating medical and hospital-care plans, for the acquisition, construction, and equipment of needed facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 8370. A bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 8371. A bill to authorize credits to certain public agencies of the United States for costs of construction and operation and maintenance of flood-protective levee systems along or adjacent to the lower Colorado River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia (by request):

H. R. 8372. A bill to amend certain tax laws applicable to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 8373. A bill to provide for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, conversion, and joint utilization of facilities necessary for the administration and training of units of the Reserve components of the armed forces of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H. R. 8374. A bill to provide for extended unemployment-compensation benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H. R. 8375. A bill to provide that the absence of any individual for 20 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (by request):

H. R. 8376. A bill to provide for the acquisition of a certain tract of land in the District of Columbia for use as a park or memorial site; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 8377. A bill to abolish the positions of mail handler and substitute mail handler in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURNSIDE:

H. R. 8378. A bill to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial, of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to revising the present Federal-aid program to eliminate inequities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 8379. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blair; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 8380. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Scavone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

H. R. 8381. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joseph C. Grant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUGATE:

H. R. 8382. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 8383. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gerald Goodwin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 8384. A bill for the relief of Setsuko Hori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 8385. A bill for the relief of Fukuko Endo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINNON:

H. R. 8386. A bill for the relief of Burr Stalnaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 8387. A bill for the relief of Linda Ann Suzuki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 8388. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edna Nordstrom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2101. By Mr. HAGEN: Resolution of the Minnesota Retail Jewelers Association petitioning complete repeal of jewelry excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2102. By Mr. SADLAK: Resolution of the Philathea Society, North Congregational Church, Middletown, Conn., expressing disapproval of legislation designed to inaugurate compulsory health insurance in this country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2103. By the SPEAKER: Petition of John W. Church, town clerk, Bristol, R. I., opposing any reduction or modification in tariff rates on canvas or rubber footwear in order to avoid additional lay-offs and resulting distress among the employees in the industry and the United States as a whole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2104. By Mr. HART: Resolution of north Hudson communities, New Jersey, urging the United States to call upon Great Britain to discontinue shipments of arms to the Arab States and in the meantime requesting the Government of the United States to permit Israel to purchase arms to equate its defense forces with aggressor Arab armies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1950

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 29, 1950)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, Thou only art the light of all our seeing; our helper Thou, amid the flood of mortal ills prevailing. We thank Thee for memories of our fathers who in turbulent days maintained their souls in faith and came forth more than conquerors. Beget in us, their children, the secret of their strength. And in these days, let us not be affrighted. To our Nation and to ourselves, grant inner steadfastness that the rage of men may not shake. Our puny, mortal strength is unequal to the tests and tasks of these terrific days that are upon us. The arm of flesh fails us. We dare not trust our own devices

and counsels. By Thy sustaining grace may our hearts be steadied and stilled, purged of self, emptied of strain and stress, filled with peace and poise, satisfied each new morning just to wake and find Thee there; for Thine is the kingdom to which the future belongs, and the might and majesty, and the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 4, 1950, was dispensed with.

#### AMENDMENT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3304) to amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the time between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock is equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the pending bill, and shall be controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM].

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Illinois such time as he may require.

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be suspended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled joint resolutions, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating May 30, Memorial Day, as a day for a Nation-wide prayer for peace; and

H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution authorizing the designation of American Student Nurse Days, 1950.

#### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders of the Commissioner of the

Immigration and Naturalization Service granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for granting permanent residence (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reason for ordering suspension of deportation (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT ON WAR CONTRACT TERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on war contract terminations and settlements, for the period January 1 through March 31, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate resolution relative to memorializing Congress to consider and act upon legislation for the economic security of aged persons

"Whereas the economic security of aged persons is of vital interest to all citizens, and the need for an adequate and sound program whereby aged citizens will become economically secure is a matter of national concern; and

"Whereas the social-security laws of our Nation have thus far proven inadequate to make a general pension program a reality, and over 13,000 pension systems of various types have been instituted by private and public agencies which nevertheless provide for only a small percentage of the population, with a consequent lack of uniformity and equity; and

"Whereas a uniform, national, and economically sound pension plan, adequate to furnish a proper retirement is needed to solve present problems and to remove the questions and issues of pensions for aged people from the realm of local politics: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Senate of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to consider, introduce, and enact legislation for a national and comprehensive pension program; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and each member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

"Senate resolution read, and adopted, April 14, 1950.

"GOODWIN J. KNIGHT,  
"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"JOSEPH A. BEEK,  
"Secretary of the Senate."

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Missouri State Society, Daughters of the